PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,747—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 8 P.M.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	24th July.
† SUTLEJ	6205	A. Symons	31st "
R.I.M. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I.M. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
R.I.M. SUTLEJ	6205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I.M. PENINSULAR	6207	F. H. Feynour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.I.M. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.I.M. CARTHAGE	6263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
R.I.M. INDIA	8060	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	800	1st Aug. 1896.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GIRALA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS DE QUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Under Contract with the French Government.
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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	6080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
BALAZUC	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BAGHDAD	4040	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 77, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
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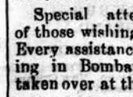
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th July, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,544 tons, on or about the 23rd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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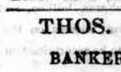

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52	8	58	8
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EVERY COMFORT! COOL ROOM!!

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY,
"HOW TO WRITE A SKETCH,"
Assisted by Local Amateurs.

SATURDAY, 25TH JULY,
"FACTS AND FANCIES OF THE STAGE."
Chairs, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & CO., Limited.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "NAIRUNG," are informed that she will DISCHARGE in No. 10 BERTH, VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their GOODS as quickly as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, on temporary establishment, to join immediately after or not on before the 15th August, on a salary of Rs. 80 per month, which will be raised to Rs. 60 on approved service. Applicants should be experienced men capable of making drawings from rough sketches and of preparing estimates. Apply with testimonials before the 3rd August, 1896, to

KARPUR SHRINIVASRAO,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1896, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business.—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance-sheet made up to 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 14th August, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of AHMED NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

ISMAIL JAFAR and MOHAMMAD CHANDA...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 15th day of July, 1896.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY ... ... Esplande Road
BYCULLA ... ... Bellasis Road.
POONA ... ... Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realized.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ESTATE MAJOR E. R. B. INGRAM, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late EDWARD RICHARD BERKELEY INGRAM formerly of Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan, but late of Trimulgherry, Deccan, a major in Her Majesty's Welsh Regiment European deceased who died at Trimulgherry, Deccan, on the 7th day of March 1895, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to G. R. JOHNSTON, one of the partners of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 29th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 29th July to 14th August, both days, inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of thos who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. J. BORDES'
ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
[illegible] Supérieur Dry, Quarts Rs. 75 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
For India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no belting EQUAL to that made by DAY or MONTH, for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE—20, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.C.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims,

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. FRAMJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 6 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,543 0 6
Sundries	"	1 13,006 3 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,98,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,98,405 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,98,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely so to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term so endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 87,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY:

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Years Div.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.			Rs.
Bombay Bazaar Bank of Bombay				10 p. c.	77
Bank of Hindustan	20,000	200	all	1 bon.	1,420xd
Bank of Bombay	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1. 4xd
Commercial Bank of India, Ltd.	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	135
	15,000	100	50	25 p.c.	170
Exchange Banks.			75		
Agra	120,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank	40,000	500	400	7 pr. ct.	237
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.	80,000	2125	all	21-5r.	344
National Bank of India	40,000	250	212½	6 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly		
Alliance	1,250	1,100	all		710
Asiatic-Indian	1,250		100	Nil	70
Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bombay Co. Ltd. (Ltd. in?)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Bombay Dyeing & Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	725
Bombay Manufacturing Co. Ltd	800	1,000	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,810
China Mills Co. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,085
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,180
Commerce & Industry	5,000	100	100	..	110
Connaught	500	500	500	..	25
Crown Land & Mills	5,000	700	..	dvd Rs12	810
Crown Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	670
Dawn Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Dharamsey Mill	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,240
Dhuramsey Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	707½
Dosa Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	50
Elphinstone Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,270
Fazulbhoy Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,550
Globe Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Hajee Mahomed Hubibhoy Mills	500	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Hajee Mahomed Ismail Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,920
Hajee Mahomed Jaffer Sait	1,000	500	250	dvd Rs 8	167½
Hamam Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Hindustan Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	..
Hindustan Weaving Co.	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
Hoosen Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Jacob Sassoon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p c	705
Jam Mills	3,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	480
Kamani Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Kastoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,060
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,855
Kohinoor Mills No. 2	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,025
Kohinoor Mills No. 3	1,000	500	500	15	170
Kohinoor Mills No. 4	1,313	250	250	dvd Rs124	410
Kohinoor Mills No. 5	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	360
Kohinoor Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	502½
Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Maneckji Petit Mills	675	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Manockjee Pestonjee Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	750
Mazagon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	670
Meyer Sassoon & Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	410xd
Muir Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Oriental Spg. & Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,020
Oriental Spg. & Wvg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
Oriental Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	735
Phoenix Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	890
Premchand Roychand	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	925
Ravi Mills	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	200
Reay Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	975
Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	1,270
Standard Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,550
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Tata Mills Ltd.	5,000	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Textile Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,920
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	250	dvd Rs 8	167½
Western India Spinning & Manufg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,400
Wyndham Mills	1,000	250	250	dvd 15	..
Zaffer Khan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	par
Mudholkar, not out			0		
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p c	705
New Jam	3,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glenroy Co.	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 20	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	1vd 14 x	220
Bhowanee City Press & Manfg Co. Ltd	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Printing & Publishing Co.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Brandt Chapman Press Co. Ltd	500	200	200	15	187½
Broach Cliff Press Co., Ltd	200	200	200	12	230
Colaba	250	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	350
Gaol India	1,000	250	1,000	75	1,370
Gujarat Printing and Manfg	400	200	..	dvd Rs 8	1182
Hirabai Port	150	8,500	300	35+20	1,160
Hirabai French	500	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Harvey and Sobrabjee	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Himgirl Press	100	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khengarsey Press Co. Ltd	240	480	480	Rs40	530
Kohinoor Press Co. Ltd	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Kutch Mandvi Printing Co. Ltd.	200	200	200	53	95
Mahomedan Co. Ltd.	1,250	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Maniranjan Co.	1,000	250	100	Nil	220
Mirpuri Press	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Great	1,000	600	600	dvd Rs30	660
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	160
Orphan of Byculla	500	500	500	25	510
Sabhapathy (Bellary)	200	500	75	20	381
Standard Press	500	500	500	30	585
Times of India Job Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	2,260
Unique	1,000	1,000	750	50	840
Union Printing Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,060
Wesleyan Mission Press	1,000	250	250	Nil	75
Young Men's Hindu Association	370	200	all	12	220
Young Men's Parsee Co. Ltd.	..	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alliance Ass. Co.	1,750	100	100	15	417½
Albert Glenroy Co.	500	50	50	10	50
Bombay Baths Co.	2,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay Fire Brigade Co.	1,000	5,000	1,000	300	6,950
Bombay Gas Co.	500	375	625	75	1,735
Bombay Insurance Co.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ltd.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	600
Bombay Steam Mill	720	500	500	5	1,600
Dawson Paper Co.	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.	1,000	200	200	..	200
Deccan Spg. & Manufg. Co.	2,000	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Empire Match Co. Ltd.	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Fort Victoria Hotel Co. Ltd.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Gaiety & Co.	1,000	200	175	21	385
Gas Light & Coke Co. Ltd.	500	500	500	20	20
Hayden & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	190
Hotel Supply Co.	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Hotel Co.	1,000	100	100	..	60
Neptune Foundry	1,000	100	500	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Parsee Bank & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	105
Patell Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	320
Remedies & Co.	1,000	100	100	20	60
Schuster & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	130
Thomson Co.*	1,000	50	100	dvd Rs6	314

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	..	250	all	5 p.c.	..
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	..	6 lk	..	..	..
Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000	500	200	Nil	425
Great Indian Peninsula	26,250	500	60	..	220

PRICES OF BULLION.

British Gold	per Rs.	27-1 Nom.
Bank of England	"	27-0
French, bar Gold, old	"	26-13
" new	"	26-13
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-8
Dollars	"	17-4
Do. Depreciation	"	2-12
Bank of Bombay	"	26-15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 10-51m., 10-26n. Low water, 3-32m, 4-58n.

Annual Meeting: Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Mr. Carl S. Gunnery, Esplanade Hotel, 9-30 p.m.

Cricket: Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs. Royal Navy.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ras Elba entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Stassfurt entered; and the steamer Pachumba left the dock on Tuesday; the steamers Rosetta and Sonneburg left it yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani, munshi to the Anjuman, will read and explain select gazals from the Diwan-e-Hafez.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Parbuttee, a woman, residing at Mahim Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night last someone broke into her hut, by removing the latch on the door by putting his hand through a hole made in the wall, near the door post, and stole gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 74, from a large wooden box, which appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

DANGER OF SITTING ON A WINDOW.—Dattaram Gunnoo, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, residing with his parents, at Ghorupdeo Road, was, on Tuesday evening, about a-quarter to 7 o'clock, seated on a window, on the first floor of the house, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell out on to an open piece of ground, a height of about eighteen feet, sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to go home.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE MARKS ACT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr. R. W. Ehlers stood charged, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Sharples, manager of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co., agents for alizarine dye, with counterfeiting a trade or property mark, which, the complainant claimed, only his firm was entitled to use. Mr. Burder, solicitor for the complainant, reported to the magistrate that on Mr. Ehlers having given an undertaking to Mr. Sharples that he would not use in future the trade marks complained of, and having also obliterated the marks on the alizarine dye already imported by him, he was instructed to withdraw the charge. The magistrate thereupon dismissed the case.

CRICKET.

VAKIL'S XII. VS. SAMANT'S XII.

THE above match came off on Tuesday, on the Elphinstone College Gymkhana ground, and ended in a victory for the former by an innings and two runs. Both the teams were wholly composed of students of the Elphinstone College. The following are the scores:—

SAMANT'S XII.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
S B Tambe, c Kanga, b Vakil	5	c Patell, b Nanavati	2
V A Desai, b Nanavati	5	c Lalkaka, b Nanavati	0
N A Phanse, b Nanavati	6	b Nanavati	5
B J Desai, c Wadia, b Nanavati	4	b Nanavati	1
P N Shende, c Nanavati, b Vakil	4	b Nanavati	2
P N Samant, c Kanga, b Vakil	9	b Nanavati	11
R G Limaye, b Nanavati	2	b Nanavati	1
D R Karkhanis, b Vakil	0	b Vakil	4
D C Shevde, b Vakil	0	b Nanavati	0
C G Vakil, at Kanga, b Vakil	0	not out	0
Mudholkar, not out	0	} absent.	
S P Gupte, b Nanavati	0		
Extras	1	Extras	4
Total	36	Total	32

V KIL'S XII.

S J Taleyarkhan, b Karkhanis	3
P N Vakil, b Samant	21
B H Nanavati, run out	12
Lalkaka, c Vakil, b Shende	1
D J Wadia, st Limaye, b Samant	4
Kanga, b Desai	4
L R Subedar, c Tambe, b V Desai	1
E J Patell, not out	12
A D Karaka, b Tambe	3
Khatib, c Limaye, b Tambe	0
N S Secretary, b Samant	0
J D Nanavati, b Samant	0
Extras	6
Total	70

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE H. W. ADDINGTON, 6th Field Battery, has been transferred to the unposted list.

CAPTAIN E. S. CLEEVE, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 6th Field Battery.

CAPTAIN T. L. SEGRAVE, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, will succeed Captain Bowles as Adjutant, 3rd Administrative Battalion N. W. P. Volunteers on the latter vacating in August next.

LIEUTENANT J. S. M. HARCOURT, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, will proceed from Bombay to Abunedabad for duty with the detachment of his Regiment stationed there, vice Lieut. J. D. Reece, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, appointed to the Staff Corps.

THE War Office are contemplating the issue unofficially of a quarterly list of Warrant Officers and staff Sergeants of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at home and abroad with various items of informations connected with the promotion, &c., notes of local occurrences relating to sports and other points of regimental interest.

IT has been ruled that in case of Commissioned Officers, the Chitral gratuity is admissible at the rate fixed for their substantive regimental rank except where otherwise specially provided for, but that Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers acting in a higher rank are entitled to the gratuity in such higher rank with reference to the rules in Indian Army Regulations, Vol. I, Part. I.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

ONE of the members of the Club, Mr. Petrie, having kindly offered a prize to be "putted" for by ladies, a very goodly company assembled at the Government Gardens on July 14th to witness the event.

Five small "Greens" had been prepared at distances of about six yards, one from the other, and competitors had to hole out at each of them twice, say ten holes altogether.

The ladies showed their thorough appreciation of Mr. Petrie's sporting offer by turning out in force and, all told, twenty-six of them appeared ready and eager for the fray, some armed with brass putters—a few with the old-fashioned wooden ones and some with clocks, while one fair competitor rather spread consternation in the field by producing an extraordinarily uncanny looking weapon (we understand it was not her own property and for this we felt much relief) which might well have been meant for either a paper knife or a cheese-scoop, and certainly when we saw it, as non-experts we were inclined to agree with the remark of the celebrated professor who, after his first attempt at the game, said, "golf consists of putting little balls into little holes with instruments very illadapted for the purpose."

However, the owner of the instrument in question apparently thoroughly understood its peculiarities, for her return was not very far below the best.

From the appended scores it will be seen that the contest was a close one and that the winner returned the very low figures of 24. Following her came three ladies with 25 each, and these had to replay the tie for the second and third prizes.

The final result was that Mrs. Talbot won the first prize—a handsome silver bowl; Miss L. Menzies, the second; Mrs. Curiel, the third; while Mrs. Newton-King simply "walked" in for the "wooden spoon," nobody else coming within four points.

The first prize was gracefully presented by Mr. Petrie, who in a few well-chosen words congratulated the winner on her victory.

The following are the scores:—

Mrs. Palin, 32; Miss E. Mayne, 28; Mrs. Currie, 26; Miss Mayne, 30; Mrs. Newton-King, 40; Mrs. Lincoln, 29; Mrs. Dean, 26; Miss Menzies, 27; Mrs. Percy Jones, 28; Miss McIver, 33; Miss Morris, 32; Miss M. Morris, 30; Miss Strachan, 25; Miss L. Menzies, 25; Mrs. Beaman, 35; Mrs. Smith, 27; Mrs. Thole, 30; Mrs. Curiel, 25; Mrs. Giles, 30; Miss Wemyss, 27; Mrs. Talbot, 24; Mrs. Cumming, 30; Mrs. Mayhew, 30; Miss Mayhew, 32; Mrs. Pinhey, 32, and Mrs. Wallis, 30.

IDYLLS take strange forms sometimes. Here is one of a Berlin cabstand, observed the other day. It was hot, and both cabby and his Rosinante had come back to the stand, weary and thirsty. A convenient public-house was near that stand, as it is near every other, at Berlin as well as nearer home. Cabby promptly marched to the bar, got hold of an enormous glass of foaming beer, trotted back to his horse, and said, with a broad, quiet grin, "Thirsty, old boy! There's for you." The "old boy" was equal to the occasion, put as much of its mouth as would fit into the wide-mouthed glass, and drank deeply, and with as good a grace as a racehorse takes its champagne. Then was a mouthful left at the bottom of the glass when the horse looked up. "Had enough?" said cabby, eyeing the glass. "Well, good health to you!" and he drank the rest with a grin of satisfaction, returned the glass, and climbed upon the box.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

THE afternoon of Saturday last marked and epoch in the history of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, only second in importance to the inauguration of this most successful institution in its original home in Armenian Street eleven years ago. The progress of the Bank has been phenomenal and it has long been evident to all concerned that the business was outgrowing its habitation. With the zeal and energy by which the Direction has alway been actuated, it was resolved to build the Bank a home of its own that should be suited in all respects to its requirements, and it was the formal opening of this home on Saturday afternoon that formed the epoch already mentioned. In so densely populated a place as the Black Town of Madras it is by no means easy to secure a site for a large building, but a suitable site was secured some eighteen months ago and from designs approved and, so far as the noble frontage is concerned, furnished by Mr. Henry Irwin, C. I. E., the then consulting Architect to Government, Mr. Namberumal Chetty, within the short space of some fourteen months, erected a structure that is an ornament to the city and answers in every detail to the requirements of the Bank. Mr. E. F. Stranack, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank since its foundation, not only supplied the Architect with all the details of what his experience taught him was necessary for banking purposes, but also superintended with untiring energy the actual work of construction, to such good purpose that, in the words of Mr. Robert Orr, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, "he has seen nearly every brick and stone laid, and nothing has been done without his personal knowledge and approval." The day having been fixed for the opening ceremony, invitations were sent out with liberal hand, the consequence being that the assembly of friends and well-wishers of the Bank on Saturday last was cosmopolitan in character and included representatives of almost all sections of the community. The Banking and Mercantile Community were naturally represented most strongly, but the Army, the Press, the Law, the Medical, the Educational and other professions were also well represented, and the only regrettable feature was the paucity of ladies, who were informed too late that the invitations to their male relatives were intended to include themselves. However, a few ladies were present, and to one of them, Mrs. Stranack, a great deal of the success of the pleasant function was due. Messrs. Stranack, Reynolds, and Dick received the guests on arrival and Mr. R. G. Orr awaited them in the spacious hall where the opening ceremony took place. The description of the building is best told in Mr. Orr's own words, which we reproduce below. Shortly after 5 P. M. a move was made to the door of one of the strong rooms, which Mrs. Stranack was requested by Mr. Orr to formally open. This she did, expressing her great pleasure in doing so and wishing the Bank every success. Mr. Orr then, on behalf of the Board and the shareholders of the Bank, handed over the key to Mr. Stranack, "as an emblem of his office, and bade him take charge of the same, hoping that with Gods help he might long continue to discharge the important and onerous duties entrusted to him, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, with all that zeal and ability which had signalised in the past his management of the institution. The key having been received by Mr. Stranack, was returned to Mrs. Stranack, who re-closed the door of the strong room. Mr. Stranack then expressed great pleasure in acknowledging the trust reposed in him, and gave Mr. Orr a formal receipt for the key.

Mr. Orr then addressed the company and in doing so said the Directors feel bound specially to testify to the ceaseless energy and determination with which Mr. Stranack, in addition to his other manifold duties, has day by day and every day personally looked after every particle of work throughout the new building, and we may say he has seen nearly every brick and stone laid, and nothing has been done without his personal knowledge and approval. (Applause.) Such services are simply beyond praise and thanks.

The presentation in the course of the address of dainty bags of money to the overseers and maistries and the lodging in the strong room of bags of rupees by Mr. Namberumall Chetty to the credit of his account with the Bank were dramatic incidents which agreeably diversified the proceedings. Mr. Namberumall, said he felt deeply thankful for the privilege given him of taking part in the ceremonies of this evening, and it is with sincere pleasure and pride that he handed an emblematic key of the new building to Mrs. Stranack. Among the ceremonies of the evening there was that of fixing at the main entrance of the office floor a marble tablet showing the dates of the beginning and completion of the construction of this building. It appears to him that it was very fitting that the lady who laid the foundation stone of the building should also give it the finishing touch. He hoped therefore, Mrs. Stranack would not consider him troublesome, if he again request her to help in the fixing of the marble tablet.

The Honourable Mr. G. L. Chambers, on behalf of the guests, thanked the Directors for their kind invitation and congratulated the Bank on its magnificent building, which, in the speaker's opinion, answered all the purposes for which it had been built. Mr. Orr then proposed an adjournment to the upper storey where Mr. Namberumall Chetty had generously provided refreshments. Before ascending the staircase Mrs. Stranack gracefully completed the affixing to the wall of a tablet bearing an inscription in gold letters as follows:—

Work commenced May, 1895.
Completed July, 1896.
Cost Rs 1,50,000.

R. G. Orr, President of the Board,
E. F. Stranack, Secretary and Treasurer,
Henry Irwin, C. I. E., Architect,
T. Namberumal Chetty, Builder.

Upstairs a very pleasant hour was spent in drinking success to the bank, admiring the magnificent views from the verandah, the windows and the terrace, and listening to the strains of the Dorasawmy Band, which played through a long programme exceedingly well.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Directors on the Audited Statements of the Bank for the interim period ended 30th June, 1896, read as follows:—

The Capital has increased as under:—

	30th June 1895. Rs. a. p.	30th June 1896. Rs. a. p.
Working Capital on	1,38,63,772 14 0	1,46,65,948 12 11
Deposits	91,51,885 10 1	1,04,06,910 7 10

The Gross Income, excluding balances carried forward from the previous half-years, comprises thus:—

	Rs. a. p.
30th June 1895, Rs. 4,15,28,2-4	
30th June 1896, Rs. 4,77,256-9-11.	

The Net Income for the period under review is Rs. 1,53,975-11-8 and has been dealt with as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
In payment of quarterly dividend at 10 per cent. p. a. to 31st March 1896	61,434 0 0
Interest on Capital paid in anticipation of calls to 3Cth June 1896	633 15 0
Quarterly dividend at 10 per cent p. a. to 30th June 1896	61,434 0 0
Balance carried forward into the current half-year	30,473 12 8
Total Rupees	1,53 975 11 8

The Disbursements compare as under:—

	30th June 1895. Rs. a. p.	30th June 1896. Rs. a. p.
Working Expenses	92,074 0 3	1,09,250 5 8
Interest paid to Depositors	2,04,422 7 11	2,14,693 11 3
Rebate on Bills	7,331 6 10	2,939 15 0

Between February and May there were 75 failures of well-reputed firms in the Bombay Bazaar, and though rumours reached us that we had lost heavily, we were happily conscious that it was not the case, but that the skilful guiding and management at that Branch had been proof against misfortune. Out of the many lakhs of Bills dealt with there, we have suffered no losses and the unadjusted Bills do not exceed Rs. 7,500 as doubtful and likely to be unpaid.

A remarkable feature during the period has been the rise in value of all stocks and shares classed as giltedged. The 3 1-2 rupee loan of the Government of India rising as high as 111 per cent., and this quotation was reached whilst the Presidency Bank rate of interest was almost 4 per annum, viz., 6 per cent. p.a. Since this has been lowered to 3 per cent. p.a., the price of Government paper curiously enough has fallen as low as 108 3-4 per cent., accounted for presumably by an unsettled political feeling in Europe, and the announcement of a new rupee loan of 4 crores at 3 per cent. per annum to be opened for tender this month.

Trade is miserably dull at the moment, and shows itself very markedly in the published figures of Banks generally for the past half-year. The Presidency Bank shows half its working capital held in cash. The outlook of banking profits for the current half-year is not very bright, but investors are buoyed with the hope that affairs will mend with the departure of the monsoon, one of the mildest experienced so far.

We entered the New Bank Premises on Saturday afternoon, the 18th instant, and feel well able to congratulate the shareholders upon possessing a very handsome and useful edifice. The opinion of those present at the opening ceremony was unanimous as to the effectiveness and suitability of the design and the excellence in construction of work.

The building is fire proof, 80 feet square, 60 feet high with four floors; the two lower forming godowns paved with stones affording a cubical storage of 125,000 cubic feet. The third floor contains most convenient and spacious offices and the strong rooms, the whole being floored with English Tiles. The residential quarters for the Staff are on the top storey which commands a fine panorama of the whole City of Madras and the Harbour. A skylight of nicely tinted glass 32 feet by 16 feet in the centre of the roof affords light and ventilation throughout the building. We trust shareholders now at a distance may some day enter the portals and judge of the solidity and value of the work for themselves. The glazing, painting, polishing and numerous finishing touches will, we are assured by the contractor, be completed by the end of August. So far we believe the cost has not exceeded the estimate of 1½ lakh of rupees.

The Staff generally continues to render good steady service, and is capable of coping with any extension of business that may offer in the near future.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1896.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.
To Capital Subscribed 25,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Deduct under call not yet due	42,840 0 0	
		24,57,360 0 0
To Rest		11,06,292 9 8
Reserve Fund	9,00,000 0 0	
Fund Equalising Dividends	1,00,000 0 0	
Pension and Guarantee Fund	10,000 0 0	
Undrawn Dividends	4,384 13 0	
Further Divisible Balance after paying quarterly dividend to 31st March 1896 and interest on Capital Calls to 30th June 1896	91,977 12 8	
Due to Shareholders		35,61,652 9 8
To Interest Deposits	91,83,072 11 10	
" Current Account Balances	12,23,837 12 0	
Due to Depositors		1,04,06,910 7 10
To Branches Dependency		4,337 7 4
" Bills Payable and Liabilities on Credits		4,46,970 2 7
" Bills received for Collection		1,39,388 11 7
" Sundries		1,04,689 5 11
Grand Total Rs.		1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.
By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Insured Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills		7,14,95,563 11 5
Loans	48,77,270 9 2	
Cash Credits	51,95,221 6 11	
Demand Advances	5,69,357 15 5	
Bills Discounted	8,53,738 11 11	
By Bills of Exchange Receivable		1,65,528 0 8
" Bills for Collection, as per Cont a		1,39,388 11 7
" Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	3,49,035 10 7	
Less written off	1,17,457 7 0	
		2,31,578 3 7
By Adjusting Account		11,638 1 0
" Stamped Papers		1,358 0 0
" Cash and Investments		26,15,139 0 8
Government Paper and Authorised Investments	4,30,622 14 4	
Balances with Bankers	20,14,526 14 0	
Coin, Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns	1,69,989 4 4	
	Rupees	1,46,60,198 12 11
By Preliminary Expenses		5,750 0 0
Gross Expenditure	33,721 3 8	
Written off	26,971 3 8	
Grand Total Rupees		1,46,65,948 12 11

Certified that I have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the Half-year ended 30th June 1896, and that this Statement correctly represents the Bank's affairs as nearly as circumstances admit, in accordance with the requirements of Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

A. RONALDSON,
Auditor.

H. REYNOLDS, Accountant. E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBT. G. ORR, S. VENGATAKISTNAMAH CHETTY, WALEE LALJEE, SOJAN SINGH, FAZULBHOY VISRAM, SASSOON J. DAVID, GORDUNDASS KHUTTAN, NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMUDIA, } Branch Directors.

Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 1st July 1893.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

519-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Zoharabai vs Esmail Saobhein and another—Sorabjee and Jehangir.

234-95—Pearce—Cassamo Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewbaand others—Khunderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kuthira and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshanker vs Khoja Mahomed Meji Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—P A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Khrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangabhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbhai—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Sa'oo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-1595-95—Crawford B

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

THE advance of ¼th per cent. in Consols in London reported by Reuter on Monday was lost again yesterday, when these funds returned to last Friday's quotation of 113 7-16; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 120¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th lower, at £64 3-8. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d., say to 31½d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8d. dearer at 68 7-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 4 cent lower, at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,530,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 13-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearest position, 1-64d. to 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 21-32d. for July deliveries and 3 13-32d. for November and December. The market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being 3s. 10½d. for 7 lbs. Shirtings; 4s. 11d. per piece for 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; 2s. for 39in. Jacconets; and 2s. 2½d. for 45in. Mulls, 40s. Mule Twist was unchanged in value at 7 1-8d. per lb.

At the Liverpool Wool Auction Sales which opened on Monday, 29,000 bales were offered. The feeling was quiet, and prices ruled 5 per cent. lower.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 1-8 cents per lb., but Futures were 5 points higher for September, and 4 points for December, at 6·30 cents and 6·25 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

A considerable business has been done here today by the Mills, whose purchases from stock aggregate 2,230 bales, consisting of 650 Damurgaumm, at Rs. 179-81; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 151-65; 300 each of Barsee, at Rs. 196; and Dhollera, at Rs. 167; 200 each of Chundur, at Rs. 179½-80; and Julgaum, at Rs. 164¾-7½; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 175½; and Broach, at Rs. 205 per candy. A contract for "Fully Good" Khandeish for next January delivery is also reported, at Rs. 172. Exporters have been out of the market to-day, having bought only 100 bales Bhowanggar from stock, at Rs. 178. The feeling has remained steady, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In both these markets a moderate amount of business for account of exporters has transpired, the tone of the former having been steady, and that of the latter quiet; but the only movement in prices has been in the case of Linseed, which has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,822 bales.
Wheat	3,225 cwts.
Linseed	1,377 "
Rapeseed	3,735 "
Castorseed	4,344 "
Rice	572 "

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations; but we are again without any fresh business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet, not to say dull, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 ¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and after a moderate amount of business had been done at the former figure, rates became quiet and steady at 1s. 2 5-32d. Demand and Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, at which they closed, little further business being reported.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Francs do.	1·49½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone today at some advance on yesterday's rates, 109 1-8 having been quoted for Money, and 109 for Account, in which a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was named at the close.

SHARES.—The movement to-day in the market though slight has been of an upward tendency. Jubilee and Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 10 each; Swadeshi, Alliance, China, and Imperial Cotton, Rs. 5 each; and Leopold, Rs. 2. Mazagon have declined Rs. 7½; Lukhmidas, Rs. 10; and Standard, Rs. 2½. Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the second.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	258	9	484
For previous week of half-year.	45,000	60,000	2,000	1,07,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,45,000	1,79,000	6,000	3,30,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,510	1,70,302	5,884	2,65,676
Per mile of Ry do.	194	369	13	576
Total to corresponding date do.	1,66,234	3,16,276	10,889	4,93,399

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 42,676
Ditto to date..... " 1,63,399

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1896, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	58	84	2	154
For previous 1 weeks of half-year.	66,000	91,000	2,000	1,59,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,78,000	2,31,000	6,000	4,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,454	2,79,908	7,132	4,06,192
Per mile of Ry do.	72	167	4	243
Total to corresponding date do.	2,21,483	5,19,268	13,216	7,54,367

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,49,192
Ditto. to date ..... " 3,38,367

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 18th July, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	1,71,417	2,46,388	6,585	4,24,388
	...	...	...	3,72,591
Increase				Rs. 51,797

I. M. RAILWAY.

(10 days ending 30th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	66,092	64,232	1,860	...	63,246	...
Goods	67,904	36,813	21,091	...	10,224	...
Other earnings	-56,765	-58,432	1,667	..	...	18,108
Total for week	67,231	42,613	24,618	...	...	...
Aggregate	2740157	2678795	...	...	61,36	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINS—BLACK—June 24, in London, J. de C. Atkins, I.C.S., son of the late J. R. Atkins, of H. M.'s Public Record Office, to Gertrude Black, B. Sc. (Lond.), daughter of A. Black, of Dhu House, Wandsworth Common S. W.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BERGER—ROWLAND—July 21, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, George, eldest son of the Rev. T. T. Berger, M.A., Vicar of St. James', Bolton, England, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Frederick Rowland, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAZELLS—July 14, at Bellary, the wife of F W Hazells, of a son.
SYSON—July 12, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Robert C Syson, Local Fund Engineer, Tanjore, of a son, still-born.
SISSMORE—July 17, at 32, Park Road, Barrackpore, the wife of John E A Sissmore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BARNARD—July 14, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lahore, Lillian, widow of the late T Barnard, Esq., to W H H Smith, Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—July 14, at Ootacamund, Dorothy Douglas, the infant daughter of F D Bennett, of Madras, aged 3 months and 16 days.
BOOMGARDT—July 15, at Trevandrum, George Wissmann Boomgardt, Superintendent, Central Jail, aged 55.
CLANCY—July 18, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, George Clancy, care taker at the Hong-Kong Bank, aged 34.
EARLE—July 15, at Saugor, C P, of cholera, Cecil A Earle, Lieut, R A, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

A NEW Balkan alliance is being forged on the Russian anvil. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro arrived at Belgrade on the carefully selected date—28th June—of the five hundred and seventh anniversary of the Battle of Blackbird Heath, by which the Grand Turk, not yet master of Constantinople, put an end to the old Servian Empire and its hopes of succeeding to the Greek Emperors on the Bosphorus. At Vienna it was at once understood that extraordinary influences had been at work to induce a sovereign—the same who was toasted by the late Czar before the days of the alliance with France as "Russia's only ally,"—to visit the youthful King of Servia in his Capital. It was besides no small achievement to reconcile King Alexander to such a visit from a prince who had striven hard to secure the Servian Crown first for his son-in-law's head, and subsequently for himself, and at a later date for his eldest son and heir. It has been asserted that the meeting of the two sovereigns on the anniversary of a defeat which it is the dream of every Southern Slav to avenge, had for its object the arrangement of a marriage between the young King and one of the daughters of the Prince Nicholas. But a matrimonial alliance would not require a personal interview between the expectant bridegroom and his possible father-in-law. Nor would it necessarily entail a return visit on the part of the King next month to Ettinje timed to coincide with the celebration of the bicentenary of the Petrovitch dynasty which not so long since strove so hard to oust that of the Obrenovitches from Servia. The two visits have objects, the high political importance of which will be understood when they are viewed in connection with the recent visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Belgrade and of King Alexander to Greece. Two other visits are projected: one of Prince Ferdinand to the King of Roumania, the other of Prince Nicholas to the Sultan. All these royal interviews are understood to have had their origin at the Moscow festivities when Prince Lobanoff recommended that the Balkan States should enter into an alliance between themselves, and if possible induce Greece and Roumania to join a confederation "for pacific purposes, under the silent protection of Russia."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro seem to be willing to form such an alliance, and that Austria, feeling that it would be useless to offer any opposition, affects to regard it with a benignant eye. It is not supposed that Russia contemplates an aggressive movement in the immediate future. It is known that for certain valid reasons, that Power does not at present desire to see a great war break out in Europe. Nor does she wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the Balkan States. She will probably be content if they do not follow the example of Roumania, which has entered the Triple Alliance as it were by a side door, having made a defensive treaty with Austria which places her Army at the disposal of the Dual Monarchy in certain eventualities. That treaty was entered into before the reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria. It placed Roumania in a very embarrassing position of military isolation, the perils of which may oblige King Charles to reconsider his policy and listen to the overtures of friendship from his immediate neighbours. Against such a course there is the fact that the Roumanian sovereign is a Hohenzollern, and as such would be loth to run counter to the wishes of Berlin. But, on the other hand, Germany has given many remarkable proofs of a desire to secure the goodwill of Russia alike in the Near and in the Far East. And Roumania, though she has shaped her Balkan policy in accordance with that of Austria, has looked to Paris for the Capital required for the development of her resources. The Roumanian nobility send their children to France for education, and the army is organised and equipped on the French model. It is at least conceivable that Roumania may join the Balkan League of Peace which the astute Chancellor so opportunely suggested in May last. Greece may be deterred from joining by financial difficulties, which would render it impossible for her to comply, out of her own resources, with the well-understood Russian requirements that the States shall keep their military establishments prepared for all contingencies. That difficulty might be surmounted by a loan negotiated under Russo-French influences. It is understood that the leadership of the New Alliance would be conceded to Prince Nicholas, who is not only the senior of the Balkan potentates, but the only one among them who has had actual experience of war—an excellent qualification for the Chief of a League of Peace. Besides, he is the only one in whom Russia could place implicit confidence, and whom she could rely upon to exercise a certain moral control over the foreign relations and the military movements of Servia and Bulgaria, and keep touch with the "silent Protector" of all the Balkan States. In this calculation there seems to be one element of possible error. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria may not consent to play second fiddle to the Prince of Montenegro, though he has agreed to sacrifice poor little Boris to propitiate Russia.

The object of this new combination is not far to seek. The King of Roumania having last year somewhat ostentatiously paraded his affiliation to the Triple Alliance, and thereby furnished Austria with a powerful lever in the Balkan Peninsula, Russia deemed it necessary to bring the dubious situation in Bulgaria to an end by compelling Prince Ferdinand to accept the famous alternative presented to Marshal MacMahon. Bulgaria had long been mined by Russian agencies, and when the time came it was easy to apply an overwhelming pressure to the "Coburger" who is the last man to see any virtue in resignation. By a strong wrench he broke through the trammels of family influence and gave his consent to the conversion of Prince Boris to the Greek faith, and accepted the position of friend and ally of the Russian Power. With the larger military kingdom of Roumania in alliance with Austria, on the northern frontier of Bulgaria, the latter principality, though relieved from anxiety on the side of Russia, would still be in a sufficiently precarious position if the main strength of her new "Silent Protector" were occupied with events nearer home. It therefore became a matter of considerable urgency to bring about a combination between the three Slav States which could hold Roumania in check, and attack Austria in flank while fighting Russia on the north. This is the ultimate result aimed at, and it is not considered impossible that it may be realised. The three States could put into the field on the war footing little short of three hundred and fifty thousand men. Roumania would have to think twice before putting her 200,000 men, including reserves, against the alliance, seeing that, in such an event Russian forces in Bessarabia would at once cross the Pruth and threaten Bucharest. The situation would be full of peril for the now isolated Kingdom, and not the less so that an active propaganda by Russian agents has been carried on with a considerable measure of success in the Dobrudscha and other provinces, where the heavy taxation necessitated by the military armaments, has created a great deal of disaffection. Considerations arising from this peculiarly complicated situation have no doubt suggested the possibility of Roumania being won over to the new Balkan alliance.

MR. ROBERTS, the young, wealthy, and travelled Liberal Member for West Denbighshire, has evidently taken to heart Sir Henry Fowler's dictum, that every Commoner is a "member for India." Although his knowledge of this part of the world does not extend beyond a cold weather visit, he takes sufficient interest in Indian questions in general, and in the deposition of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar in particular, to initiate a debate on the latter subject on Monday evening. The deposition took place nearly six months ago, but as Government would grant no facilities for the debate Mr. Roberts had to describe the subject as one of "urgent public importance," so as to be in order in moving the adjournment of the House. The deposed Maharaj Rana has sufficient sympathisers in the House of Commons for the minimum number of forty members at least to stand up in their places in support of the view that the matter was an urgent one, and so the discussion was proceeded with, the motion of the member for West Denbighshire being seconded by Sir William Wedderburn. The case for the Government of India was put in a nutshell by the Secretary of State when he said that the deposition had taken place because the Maharaj Rana had not complied with the conditions upon which his full powers as a ruler were given back to him only four years ago. It was only after repeated breaches of these conditions that the Government of India came to the conclusion that Zalim Singh had "signally failed to profit by the experience of the past, and that unable as he is to appreciate the limitations which are necessarily put upon the arbitrary exercise of personal will by a Ruling Chief in India, he is not, and never can be, fit to rule his State." We were at some pains at that time to obtain information from the most reliable quarters as to the misdeeds charged against the Maharaj Rana. In the light of the facts thus obtained we felt compelled to admit the justice of the decision arrived at by Lord Elgin's Council, while at the same time expressing regret that the grounds on which the deposition was based were not specifically given in a "statement of objects and reasons." The withdrawal of the rights possessed by Native Rulers is so grave a step, and has so irritating an effect upon other Princes exercising the same rights, that it should only be taken when all other means have failed. The Paramount Power should be as anxious to preserve unimpaired the treaty rights of the Rulers of Native States as her own, and it is only when the latter are constantly disregarded after repeated warnings, and when oppression and misrule have reached an intolerable pitch that the former should be cancelled. The Government of India should not only satisfy themselves and the Secretary of State as to the existence of the conditions warranting a resort to the most extreme course; they should also give reasonable facilities to the public to form an opinion as to the justice of the decision by publishing some, if not all, of the official papers bearing on the subject. It is only because the matter has been taken up in Parliament by Mr. Roberts and others that the papers connected with the exit of Zalim Singh have seen the light of day. We believe that when the Blue-Book has been read by the Indian princes who obtain copies its effect will be to reassure them as to an event which, in the absence of full information, they have been disposed to regard with grave misgiving, as a menace to their rights. It is gratifying to note that the Secretary of State admitted that it is the duty of the Paramount Power to scrupulously protect those rights. It shows that the fact that the day when it was believed the Native States were a source of weakness to British rule in India has long gone by, is fully recognised by the statesman to whom is committed the duty of finally deciding the constitutional questions which arise from time to time in reference to the relations of the Feudatory States with the Paramount Power.

THE jail population of Bombay has increased by ten thousand during the past year, a fact which is not fully explained in the returns issued yesterday afternoon. Indeed, the Report on Jail Administration is altogether a muddled sort of document, showing increases and decreases which are apparent, but not real. For instance, we are told that the total population of all classes of prisoners confined in prisons, jails, civil jails, and lock-ups during the year under report has been 85,433 as against 75,437 in 1894—an increase of 9,996. The daily average number has been 8,382—an increase of 243 over the figures for 1894 under this head. But the increases above referred to have been caused by the large number of admissions into lock-ups. The increase as compared with the year 1894 in the number of admissions into the lock-ups of the Town and Island of Bombay alone has amounted to 7,060. As lock-ups are not directly administered by the Jail Department, the propriety of including the statistics relating to such places of detention in the Annual Prisons' Report has always struck Mr. Pilgate as being a debateable point. A reference on this subject has lately been made to Government, and he is in hopes that, as the result of such reference, the lock-up statistics will be excluded from the future annual reports of the Department. This may have the desired effect, and the returns as they stand may be deceptive, for if we turn to the number of convicted prisoners confined during the past two years we find the increase is only thirty-four. The puzzle is: what has become of the 9996. Further than this the number of convicts shows a decrease, but this is again misleading, for it is due to the fact that Surat prison has been reduced to the status of a subordinate jail, and the figures under one head are reduced, whilst under another they are increased. There has, it seems, been a drop in the number of admissions into the Common Prison, and an increase in the number admitted into the House of Correction—an indication, we are informed, that, as the latter prison is the receiving prison for long-term prisoners sentenced by courts exercising jurisdiction within the limits of the City of Bombay, the sentences passed by those courts in the year under report have been in many cases of a more substantial nature than those awarded in the preceding year. A rise in the numbers admitted into the Bijapur and Dharwar prisons is attributed to the dacoity disturbances in those districts, and the large increase shown against the Ahmedabad prison to the fact that this prison now receives the prisoners of the Kaira District. There is a large decrease in the number of admissions into the Thana prison, for which no reason is assigned.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND is to be congratulated upon the marked success which has attended his efforts to float a Government rupee loan at a lower rate of interest than has ever before been attempted. The amount of four crores was tendered for more than four times over, and the loan has been floated at an average rate of 103·117, the minimum rate of accepted tenders being 102·7. The loan will bring to Government a windfall of nearly twelve and a-half lakhs of rupees, in the shape of premia. These figures afford evidence not only of the cheapness of the money market, but also of the greatly improved credit of the Government of India during the last few years.

THE report and balance-sheet of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, published elsewhere, tells of the satisfactory progress the concern continues to make. In Madras the bank's business has developed to such an extent as to have outgrown its old premises, and a commodious building, thoroughly well adapted for banking purposes, has been erected. In Bombay, too, the operations of the bank have been singularly successful, and we hope the directors will shortly find it necessary to put up such premises in Bombay as they have in Madras.

THE Marine court-of-enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Crescent off Beira, on the African coast, on the 15th May last, held its sitting yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Seabrooke, Port Surveyor, Captain Castel, master of the Crescent, chief officer Edwards, and second mate Rehdar were examined, and the further enquiry was adjourned till this morning.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant to Mr. N. R. Ranina, one of the Municipal auditors, a sum of Rs. 662 in consideration of the extra work and responsibility which devolved upon him until the appointment of a second auditor was made.

"A VERY interesting sketch," says the *Literary World* of July 3rd, "of Mr. Malabari's career and the work he has done appears this week from the Oxford University Press, under the title 'India: Forty Years of Progress and Reform,' by Mr. B. P. Karkaria. This work merits attention from the light it throws upon the present state of religious and social movements in India. The writer, a native of Bombay, uses the English language with wonderful facility and skill, yet he seems to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived in London, last evening, to attend the wedding of Prince Charles of Denmark and the Princess Maud of Wales, which takes place at Buckingham palace, to-day, and for which splendid preparations have been made.

THE RISING IN FORMOSA.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Singapore which states that risings among the natives have taken place in Formosa, and that the Japanese are hard pressed.

TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEKIN, JULY 21.

A Commercial Treaty between China and Japan has been signed, which is based on the treaty of Simonoseki.

China grants Japan favoured nation treatment, but Japan refuses to grant China the same.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

BULUWAYO, JULY 21.

Sir F. Carrington with a strong force attacked the Matabele stronghold in the Matoppo Hills, at dawn, yesterday.

The enemy offered a fierce resistance until the afternoon, when the position was carried, and the Kraal burnt.

The enemy lost sixty in killed, whilst the loss on our side was three killed and eleven wounded, including Lieutenant Alfred Taylor.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF JHALLAWAR.

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Roberts moved that the House adjourn to consider the treatment of the Maharajah of Jhallawar.

Sir W. Wedderburn seconded the motion.

Lord George Hamilton said that the Maharajah was deposed because he had not complied with the conditions upon which he was allowed to accend the Throne.

Lord George agreed that we ought scrupulously to protect the rights of the Princes of India, but in this instance the action taken was entirely approved by the Government of India.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by an innings and fifty-eight runs.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

The competition for the Harris Football Challenge Cup will take place this year in Poona on the 15th October next, instead of September. Lieutenant Iremanger, Durham Light Infantry, has been nominated honorary secretary of the tournament. The entries close on the 15th September. The following officers have been selected as the committee of management :—Captain Addison, Royal Irish Rifles ; Captain Chitty, officiating Station Staff Officer ; Lieutenant Barry, R. A. ; Lieutenant Lewis, South Lancashire ; and Mr. Bain.

COLONEL BOWIE'S FAREWELL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDWA, JULY 21.

A grand farewell was accorded at the station to Colonel Bowie, the retiring Commissioner. He was exceedingly popular and respected. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhaskate entertained him at luncheon with the European officers here. All arrangements were successful, though the halt was short. Over two hundred Influential Natives and Europeans were present. After the usual garlandings and distributions, the mail left amid loud cheers. Mr. Bhaskate leads similar demonstrations at Burhanpur. All present were greatly moved, and the retirement of the worthy Colonel is deeply felt by all alike.

BURHANPUR, JULY 21.

Colonel Bowie, the retiring Commissioner of the division, was bid an enthusiastic farewell here at a tastefully decorated platform. Nearly five hundred persons of all castes were present. There were patronage arches, a band, discharge of guns, rich distributions of flowers, etc., which amply testified to the depth of the universal admiration and affection felt for the worthy Colonel, whose absence will be felt by all alike. The Hon. Mr. Bhaskate presided. The send-off was completely successful. The hon'ble gentlemen briefly referred to the Colonel's conspicuous services. The mail train left amid sympathetic feelings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Heroshima Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras 2 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 113 7-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 3-8

Bar Silver 31½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Russia, perfect.

Algeria.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Aden.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, restored.

Amoor route, interrupted between Werkhne, Oudinsk, and Tschita-Sretinsk, Blagowestchensk and Ekarserino Nikolsk restored on the 4th instant.

Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco, Marques, and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places South should be accepted by Cadiz Teneriffe or Lisbon St. Vincent.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd July, 1898.

(Difference in Londitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	10	40 p.m.	7	39
Russia	22	2	34 p.m.	5	34
Direct	22	3	0 p.m.	4	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Direct Calcutta	...	35	...	1
" Karachi	...	28	...	2
" Madras	...	32	...	1

THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

THE SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS OF "TRUTH."

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

We learn on good authority that two official enquiries are now in progress in reference to the allegations made by *Truth*, last May, concerning the recent voyage of the Troopship Clive to England. The principal enquiry has been instituted by order of Captain Gwyn, the Acting Director of Indian Marine, while the other is being carried on by the Military authorities. Nearly seven weeks have elapsed since the detailed allegations of Mr. Labcuchere's paper reached Bombay ; but it was impossible to institute enquiries until the return of the "Clive" made available the evidence of the commander and officers of the ship. Her return was unavoidably postponed owing to the detour made from Aden to take back from Mombassa to Karachi the Native troops that have been employed in quelling the riots in East Africa. Still the delay that has taken place has not prevented very searching enquiries now being instituted. As both investigations are of a departmental character, they are held with closed doors ; but from the information which reaches us we are able to give a fairly ample outline of the side of the case that has not so far been made public.

In the first place, the Naval authorities urge that they are not responsible for the over crowding which undoubtedly took place. The blame lies at the door of the Bombay Transport Office. The Military authorities have in the case of the "Clive" as well as of all other trooping ships, accurate and detail information of the capacities of the vessel and the amount of accommodation available. It is quite certain that the "Clive" could without great discomfort have accommodated the total number of passengers, viz., 739, provided so large a portion of them (263 men) had not been invalids requiring special hospital accommodation. The normal sick-list of a returning regiment is from 30 to 40 cases, and the "Clive" has ample provision for such a number. But the responsible authorities ought to have known it was altogether hopeless to expect that with the full complement of passengers, the accommodation could be so arranged as to ensure reasonable comfort for as many as 263 invalids. Of course, this was patent to the officers of the vessel from the hour of the arrival of the invalids, but they were as helpless in the matter as the sick men themselves. Under the regulations, they are obliged to take whatever number of troops the military authorities send, whether ill or well, and have absolutely no voice in the matter. The only way in which it would be possible for a change to be made after the drafts have been settled would be for the principal Marine administrators to boldly take their stand and refuse to comply with demands from the Military authorities which their experience has taught to be unreasonable and inconsistent with ensuring the passengers' actual necessities. The "Clive" has many a time carried a thousand men without complaint or cause of complaint, but in those instances there have only been the ordinary proportion of invalids. When, however, over 250 invalids, some of them suffering from the most loathsome forms of disease, have to be accommodated, it stands to reason that the 460 other passengers, including many women and children, will be put to great inconvenience, and that the ordinary decencies of life must be abrogated to some extent. Hence it was that the women and children had to be huddled together in the fore-part of the ship, two and three in a berth. The officers of the vessel do not deny that this overcrowding took place, but they assert that they were in no way responsible for it.

Regarding the complaints poured into the ear of *Truth's* representative as to the rationing of the troops, the officers of the vessel have a great deal to say. The order for the "Clive" to be got ready was only given by the Military authorities five days before the troops embarked, and consequently the provisioning had to be rushed. It was suggested from the office of the Indian Marine that the Warren Hastings, a larger and better arranged vessel, should be used, but the Military authorities vetoed this proposal in order to save a little expense by chartering a small vessel. The time being so short, the stores had to be hastily procured, and many of them were taken over from the "Malabar," which had then just come out from Home. This fact is one of considerable importance in apportioning the blame for the bad quality of tinned provisions thrown overboard, since the stores of the "Malabar" were not locally obtained, but were supplied by the Admiralty authorities at Home. A gentleman of long experience in Transport matters, commenting on this fact, says : "It looks to me as if the whole thing was planned on the part of people at Home, who want to get the Indian Marine troopships knocked on the head in order for contract ships to take their place." If this be so (and we give the opinion for what it is worth) it is to be hoped, in the interests of the Indian taxpayer, that the authorities will think twice before committing themselves to the suggested change. Captain Hext has stated in evidence before a Commission that the cost of taking each man to England in the transports hired from Home is £10, whereas the work can be carried out by the Marine authorities here at the cost of Rs. 90 per head.

When complaints reached the officers of the vessel in regard to the tinned provisions, they were duly examined, and all that were found unfit for food were thrown overboard. Tons and tons of eatables mainly supplied by the Home Admiralty were thus destroyed. The people, who are said to have paid extortionate sums to the sergeant in charge of the canteen, had no need whatever to do so. Ample provisions were issued each morning, and if they were intercepted and sold privately, the returning soldiers and their families thus robbed had only to complain to the officers, and the practice would have been stopped at once. There was all the less need for the woman referred by *Truth's* representative to spend nine-tenths of her savings with the canteen steward, since lists were duly posted showing the price that the sergeant was permitted to charge for each article. Hence no necessity existed to pay the extravagant rates now complained of. It is believed that if this kind of things had really been going on to any large extent, it would have reached the ears of the officers, but not a single complaint of the kind was received. The only complaints made were in regard to the unwholesome stores, and, as already stated, they were thrown overboard. The allegations made in regard to the condition of the lavatories are said to be grossly exaggerated in some cases, and in others quite untrue. It is not denied that some minor points of discipline were lacking, but the blame for this is attributed to the original mistake of putting so large a number of invalids in the same vessel with healthy men, and the consequent overcrowding and disatisfaction which followed. It will be seen from the foregoing that even when the best construction is put on the revelations recently made as to the trooping service, the existing system needs to be overhauled, and we hope that this will be the result of the departmental enquiries now in progress.

TWENTY-SIX millions is the colossal fortune which Lucienne Premelic Hirsch, the granddaughter of the late Baron Hirsch, will eventually inherit, and it will make her the richest woman in the world. Though the Baroness Hirsch is named in her late husband's testament as his sole legatee, it is stated upon unquestionable authority that acting under private instruction, which the Baron gave her not many months before his death, she will only hold this vast wealth in trust for the daughter of the Baron's much loved and only son. Before his death few people except those most closely connected with him knew of the existence of this child, who, though her father was a Hebrew, is now being brought up a strict Catholic. She is fourteen years old, and lives in Brussels, where she is being educated. In her features she resembles her mother, who was a French woman. In her expression and general contour of her face the likeness to her father, who died some years ago, is striking. Far from being swarthy her cheeks seem even pale, their clear delicacy of tint being accentuated by her dark hair.

THE JAPANESE AND INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

SUBJOINED are the official figures of the state of the cotton spinning industry in Japan during the month of April last :—

Spindles, straight, total No.	551,632
Spindles, slanting, total No.	44,095
Working days in each mill during April—	
Maximum days	29
Minimum days	21
Working hours in each mill during April—	
Maximum hours	24
Minimum hours	12
Average produce per spindle per day—	
Straight	oz. 13¼
Slanting	oz. 9¼
Amount of ginned cotton consumed during the month	lb. 16,570,275½
Diminution of cotton in process of manufacturing	lb. 1,846,508
Amount of cotton waste	lb. 210,850
Coals consumed	lb. 31,896,208
(Costing 15 yen 37-100 per 10,000 lbs.)	
Horse power of machinery in actual working	16,595
Consumption of coal per horse power per hour	lb. 3,498
No. of Female operatives per factory—	
Maximum number	3,732
Minimum number	31
Male operatives per factory—	
Maximum number	1,057
Minimum number	13
Wages : each female operative—	yen
Maximum amount	0 17
Minimum amount	6
Wages : male operative—	yen
Maximum amount	0 25
Minimum amount	19
Market price of Yarns—	
One bale, count No. 16	94 yens.

In the absence of official returns of this ample kind in India it is somewhat difficult to compare these figures with those of the Bombay mills. But we give below some comparative figures supplied us by a prominent millowner, leaving it to mill agents and managers to make further calculations on the same basis for themselves, in order to arrive at conclusions as to comparative cost of cotton spinning between the two countries :—

Produce per spindle per day—	
Mule spindle	6½ oz.
Ring spindle	8 "
Wages : adult female, Rs. 7 to Rs. 11	per mensem of 26 days.
" adult male, Rs. 8 to Rs. 15	do.
" boys and girls, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7	do.
Average cost of fuel, Rs. 16 to Rs. 17	per ton.

A modern mill with the latest improvements will take 12 to 13 pies at the utmost for manufacturing yarn per lb.—that is to say, from the raw cotton to the finished product, including bundling and baling. To the above has to be added the agent's commission of 3 pies per lb.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CYCLONIC STORM IN THE BAY.

WEDNESDAY'S observations :—Pressure has given way rapidly in South Bengal and north of the Bay, and a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity now lies over the headof the Bay and South Bengal. The centre is some distance east of Saugor Island. Pressure has fallen briskly in the Peninsula, and risen slightly in the Punjab. The abnormal pressure conditions of the past three days are hence beginning to give way, but are still strongly marked, and are antagonistic to rainfall in Upper India. The early occurrence of rainfall in that area now depends chiefly upon the line of march of the cyclonic storm, which will probably advance between west-north-west and north-west. Heavy rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Arakan, South Bengal, Chotah-Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Bassein, Akyab, and Chyebassa report four inches ; Tavoy, Moulmein, Saugor Island, Calcutta, False Point each three ; and Cuttack, Ranchi, and Allahabad, each two. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the west coast districts, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but in most cases the falls are less than half-an-inch. The weather now depends upon the development and advance of the storm, which will probably give general rain to Northern and perhaps Central, India within the next seventy-two hours.

A CRY FROM KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following observations in your widely spread and influential paper ? Very recently there appeared in your columns an article, headed "The Kathiawar Students' Grievance," with the signature of "M." The facts disclosed in it are undeniably true, and indeed call for speedy reform. "M." cites the aims and objects of Sir A. Grant, the Director of Public Instruction, in drawing up a directory, and rightly points out, by the help of the recent directory that not only these aims and objects are not realized, but, on the contrary, they are completely frustrated by those to whom they are left for realization. Further on "M." justly deprecates a growing tendency of the department of undervaluing able and experienced matriculates by impeding their further advancements and thus precluding them from giving free scope to their latent capacities. But the gravity of the situation is increased by the most infrequent promotions of their claims and merits. Experience and knowledge go hand in hand, and sometimes the former even excels the latter. Knowledge without experience is like a lamp burning without oil. Knowledge and information the master possesses widen with his service and experience, and consequently he performs his work with greater ease and facility.

But it is a thing of the past in respect to the matriculates of Kathiawar, as the schools there are handed over to the Native States. There they are placed under the aggravated circumstances on account of the fact that their field for future advancements was much more narrowed down, and consequently under their new masters the prospects of promotion vanished away. The youngest generation of matriculates serving on a very poor salary, which is hardly adequate to the monthly expenses of their decent living, has to live up to their income. Placed under these hard circumstances if they do not exhibit any enthusiasm in their work, if the feeling of responsibility considerably slackens, it is but a result which is inevitable. How can we expect them to be active, energetic, and cheerful. It is but natural that they fall short of performing their work with a full heart and singleness of purpose and betake themselves to some more remunerative field.

The importance and nobility of the profession have been recognised by those who are both head and heart in the cause of education, and I cordially hope the subject will gain a place in the minds of the most enlightened army model States, as Bhavnagar and Junagadh. I would also seek the sympathy and support of an intelligent and energetic man like Mr. Tarkhad as head of the Education Department in Kathiawar. If he takes up the matter in earnest, and moves the authorities for the free interchangibility, he is sure to earn the blessings of these deserving and afflicted members of the profession. Some ideas now suggest themselves to me as to how the existing defects may be remedied and a liking for the teaching profession stimulated :—

(1) Matriculates of certain (fixed) length of service should be placed on the same level as P.E.

(2) Annual promotions in grades should be provided for with the maximum fixed.

(3) Interchangibility should be freely allowed.

Failing the above measures, I would lastly suggest the formation of a Provident Fund, like the one established under the name of "The Teachers' Guild" in Madras, to alleviate, if not to fully relieve, their children's waste in the event of their being suddenly snatched away by the cruel hand of death. If only a thought be given to the ardnous nature of the teacher's profession, who works with his brain, his tongue, his lungs, and his spirits, one will not deny the greater probabilities of his premature death ; and hence the necessity of the Provident Fund.—Yours, &c.,

July 19. T.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JULY 21.

10 p.m. ... 80·6

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

6 a.m. ... 79·1
10 a.m. ... 80·1
12 noon ... 81·4
2 p.m. ... 81·9
4 p.m. ... 81·9

THE NEW THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

A SUCCESSFUL FLOTATION.

YESTERDAY was the last day for receiving tenders for the whole or any part of the loan of four crores of rupees proposed to be borrowed by the Government of India for the purpose of railway construction. The tenders for the three per cent. loan were received in Bombay and Madras by the Accountant-General and by the Comptroller-General in Calcutta. The tenders received in Bombay are said to have been numerous, and for very large amounts. In accordance with the official announcement, they were opened and placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but not declared, at the Accountant-General's Office, yesterday, commencing from eleven o'clock. Though the proceedings were public, none of the tenderers were present at the Secretariat. Not a single tender was accepted for less than Rs. 10,000, and each was accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or if the tender was for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. To each tenderer whose tender is received in Bombay, and accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment certificates as may be necessary will be issued by the Accountant-General as soon as possible.

THE ALLOTMENT OF THE LOANS.

Mr. O. T. Farrow, Accountant-General, wrote us last night as follows :—

I have the honour to forward for your information a memorandum showing the result of the allotment of the fourhundred lakhs Loan advertized in the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd June 1896.

3 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.

The following is the result of the allotment of the four hundred lakhs Loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of 22nd June 1896 :—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	12,02,51,500
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	102·7
Tenders at the rate received per cent.	2·9
Total amount of accepted Tenders	4,00,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	4,12,46,888
Average rate at which loan is issued.	103·117

List of persons whose tenders are accepted for the tenders of 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of 22nd June 1896 : Abraham E. J. Abraham, J. B. D. Adams, Agra Bank, Anandrao Venayek, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Bank of Bombay, Bhaidas Goolabdas, Bombay Fire Insurance Compauy, Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, David Sassoon & Co., Edalji Merwanji, Fakirchand Premchand, Framji Edalji Davar, Gordhandas Khatau, Grindlay, Groom & Co., Major A. Hildebrand, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, J. A. Jeffrey, Jehangir Bhikaji, Jutha Harakchand Manekji Bomanji Kapadia, Merwanji Fardoonji Murzban, National Bank of India, Premchand Roychand, Purshotam Pranvallabh, Shewnarayan Dhunroop, Shahbhoy Tyebji, Shivlal Motilal, Shankarlal Nurbheram, G. H. Townsend, Tribhowandas Jamnadas, Waktasinhaji, Raja of Loonawada, William Watson & Co., S. L. Wyatt.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTIJ RAILWAY.

The Executive Engineer in charge of the construction reports that up to the 30th of June ninety per cent. of the earthwork had been completed between Ahmedabad and Prantij and thirty-five per cent. between Prantij and Ahmednugger. Good progress had been made with stations and staff quarters. The daily rain and the ploughing and sowing which takes place in the monsoon had interfered with and diminished the supply of labour, but it is expected to return in July.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting in connection with the above sports was held, yesterday afternoon, on the maidan, behind the Marine Lines, in the presence of a fairly large gathering of spectators. The entries were quite satisfactory, and the programme being very interesting, the meeting would have been a success but for the heavy shower of rain which commenced falling before the first event had scarcely been completely gone through. Consequently the sports had to be postponed, to the great disappointment of the competitors and the anxious spectators. Four teams, viz., first and second Light Horse Teams, Royal Dublin Fusiliers Team, and "Crocks" Team, competed the first event of the programme, viz., tent-pegging by sections. All the teams went into the field twice, with the exception of the Second Light Horse, which could not go in for the second time on account of the rain. The following is the result of the event competed for :—

I. EVENT—TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS (Horses).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers Team—Captain Weldon, Lieutenant Lowndes, Lieutenant Shewan, and Lieutenant Perreau.—(36 points) 1

"Crocks" Team—Mr. Ellison, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Talbot.—(31 points) 2

First Light Horse Team—Lieutenant Moir, Lieutenant Symons, Sergeant Riddie, and Trooper Young,—(18 points) 3

THE SECOND PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now certain that Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, is going on leave on the 27th instant. On the eve of his departure from our shores, it is but due to him that we, who have had the benefit of his able and hard work during the last five years, should show our sense of appreciation of his services to the Government and to the public at large of Bombay.

As one who has the good fortune of having had many opportunities of observing the working of his court, I can't help remarking that it is not frequently that one observes the clock work regularity that is the most patent feature of his court. The systematic way in which the records of the court are kept and preserved, with elaborate indexes and up-to-date references, is another feature that strikes one most forcibly in his court.

The division of cases into summons cases, police cases, municipal cases, etc., with a separate numbering for each set, greatly facilitates references, and is of very great value to the public and the bar. It would be highly desirable that a similar system should be adopted by the other magistrates in Bombay.

Ever open to reason, and possessing perfect familiarity with the language of the various classes of the natives of Bombay, and a rare insight into their modes of living and thinking, Mr. Hamilton has created the unbounded confidence that natives of this great city feel in his judgment. Mr. Hamilton is a staunch supporter of the ancient maxim, "Every one is presumed to be innocent till he is found to be guilty," and it is due to this fact that even in serious cases accused persons trust themselves into his hands, and do not retain advocates for their defence. Knowing exactly how far native witnesses are to be relied upon, he rarely fails to arrive at the truth in the most complicated cases. The fact that during the past five years his convictions have been seldom reversed in appeal is ample testimony of the sterling quality of his judgments and orders. It was undoubtedly these and many other excellent qualities possessed by Mr. Hamilton that called forth the various eulogistic remarks in his favour that appeared in the English and Native papers some time ago, when the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate fell vacant.

The arrangement now in force in the two courts at Mazagon for the disposal of the heavy list of police charges and summons cases obviates the chance of unnecessary delay in the dispensing of justice, and is entirely due to Mr. Hamilton. He is to be congratulated upon its brilliant success, as under it arrears of work is a thing almost unknown to both the courts in Mazagon, though the number of cases that come to the Mazagon courts is much larger than that of those sent to the Esplanade Police Court.

It may be worth while mentioning before concluding that the present system of requiring half-rupee court fee stamps on all complaints in non-cognisable cases as required by the Court Fees Act was rigidly insisted upon by Mr. Hamilton, and is now followed by the other magistrates. It is needless to add that Mr. Hamilton has thereby greatly contributed to the increase of Government revenue.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Hamilton is not leaving us for a long time, and we hope that ere long he will be back among us with renewed energy to cope with the ever increasing work of his court.—Yours, &c.,

July 21. K.

THE French residents of Chandernagore propose to raise a monument to the memory of Dupleix. A suitable site has already been acquired near the church.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CRESCENT.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

A MARINE court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president ; Captain R. J. Phillips, of the s. s. Chilka ; and Captain C. McFee, of the s. s. Aston Hall, was held at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, to enquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Crescent, to the north of Beira, on the East Coast of Africa, on the 15th May last, resulting in damage to the steamer. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented the Government, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared for Captain Frederick Le Castel, master of the Crescent.

The president first announced that as in the enquiry the court considered it was possible that the question of the cancellation or suspension of the certificates of the captain or officers might be involved, he court, under the power they possessed, appointed Captains Neil and Barton, of the s. s. Jupiter and the s. s. Afghan, respectively, as assessors.

Mr. Alfred William Seabroke, engineer and shipwright surveyor, being called, and examined, said that on the 20th instant, he examined the s. s. Crescent—whole of the hull from outside—at the P. & O. Company's dry dock, Mazagon. He made a report of the survey the same day to the Port Officer. (The report, which was put in, stated that there were heavy indentations between framers and floors, owing to the vessel having struck against some hard substance, such as coral or sand, and the rivets were pulled forward necessitating the removal and refitting of several plates.) Witness said that at least three plates and five frames would have to be replaced. He could not say if the removal of more plates would be necessary. The cement and water not having yet been removed from the ballast tank, he could not say the exact extent of damage. He could not for that reason estimate the cost of repairs, which were certainly necessary to make the vessel seaworthy.

To the president : He found the damage in two parts of the vessel—the freehold and the after ballast hold on the star-board side. He could not say if the damage was done simultaneously at both the parts. He considered the ship had received serious damage.

Captain F. L. Castel, master of the Crescent, a British ship, produced his certificate, which was granted him in London, in 1884, by the Board of Trade. He had been in command of sailing ships for about four years, and of steam-ships since October last. Crescent was the first steamer in his command. Witness had been to the East Coast of Africa before, but never to Beira. There were two card-compasses and one spirit compass on board the vessel. He could not depend on the compasses. At the time he signed the certificate, dated 25th April last, he was satisfied with the compass, but on the seas he found that they gave large deviations. They steered from the lower bridge. There were two chronometers. Witness was satisfied with one of them, and worked on that alone. The other did not give good rate. He exclusively worked with one. Not thinking it necessary, he did not enter chronometric time in a book. There was a patent log on the ship. He always used it ; he never used the hand log. There were the deep sea line and a hand lead. The deep sea line was about 125 to 135 fathoms in length. He had not patent soundings. He had all the Admiralty charts on board. The charts from Zanzibar to Delagoa Bay. Those were Emery's charts, and larger than the Admiralty charts he had on board. He had a copy of "African Pilot" on board. He bought it at Liverpool in October last. He left Bombay on the 24th April last for Mozambique, with general cargo and 311 native passengers. There were three officers, two Europeans and one Mahomedan. The latter was very ill, at present lying in hospital. There were three engineers, the chief a European, and the other two were Eurasians. The ship owned a native crew, numbering 44. The ship was seaworthy when she left Bombay. She arrived at Mozambique on 8th May last. There was a deck-log on the vessel. He discharged cargo and 60 to 70 passengers at Mozambique. His vessel was under quarantine. He left Mozambique for Beira, at 11-35, on 12th May. On the 14th May, at noon, he could not get observations, but by dead reckoning was lat. 84·1 S., longitude 37·2, E. The sounding was taken every half-hour, but it was not entered in the log every time. Witness went below at 4 o'clock in the morning of 15th May, being relieved by the chief officer ; the latter having been instructed to let witness know as soon as he saw land. Witness was called at 6-30 a.m. Witness remained on lower deck until 8 o'clock, when the third mate took charge. Witness then went on the upper bridge, and remained there until the ship struck. The engines were going slow all night. The second mate, who took charge at midnight, had orders to cast lead every half-hour and to report the results. Witness was present every time the lead was cast. At 6-10 a.m., he sighted land, and he altered the course. By ten fathoms of water lead he went along the coast. The engines continued to go slow all night. The weather was fine and clear. By dead reckoning was that they were sixteen miles further from the land. He came to a conclusion on the 14th, at about midnight, and altered the ship's course more to the landward. The course witness had given was compass course, and not the true one. At midnight he was steering W. by N. Allowing 23 degrees on it, he steered that course until 6 o'clock, going dead slow. Then he altered N. W. by N. ½ N., a difference of sixteen and a-half degrees. There must be something wrong with the magnet or with something else. At 7 a.m., he was going slow in 11 fathoms. He steered W. ½ N., allowing 23 degrees for the deviation, and kept it on until he went aground. Until, 11 a.m., on the 15th, he was going in six fathoms. He took soundings with the deep-sea line, and ship was stopped every time the sounding was taken. No sounding was taken between 11 and 11-30, when the ship struck. He did not think it necessary to use hand lead, as he was steering in 6 fathoms about four miles from the land. He considered the vessel was safe enough, and did not think it necessary to take soundings oftener that every half-hour. No bearings were marked on, the charts. There was a heavy swell on at the time, but wind was light and line clear weather. As soon as he felt a touch he stopped the engines ; then he ordered the life boats to be got ready. He took a sounding and filled the water tank. The ship's draught was 14 feet 2 inches forward and 18 feet aft. He was running the kage on the port side when her bows came off. Then he worked the helm to and starn. The engines going full speed enabled the ship to come off at 12-30.

The captain having produced the ship's certificate, Mr. Bowen put it in. Mr. Edwards, chief officer of the Crescent, was next examined.

The second mate, Mr. Rehdar, was also examined. Mr. Brown did not put any questions to witnesses.

The enquiry stands adjourned until this morning.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at the Empress Gardens on Tuesday, the Hon. H. M. Birdwood, President, in the chair. Among those present were :—Mr. Thurly Beale, Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Dr. Lisboa, Mr. Balchrishna Sayanna, Mr. Dadabhoy Boottee, Mr. Coopooswamy Mudliar, and Mr. Mollison, Joint Secretary.

A good deal of attention has been given to the propagation of ornamental plants and road side trees and fruit trees in the year under report. There is a large stock of propagated plants on hand, which are offered for sale at a moderate price. The gradens were given over to the Society by Government for a period of 5 years from 1st April 1892. This term will expire on the 31st March next. The total receipts during the four years ending 31st March 1898 have been Rs. 23,365-10 giving an average of Rs. 6,591-4-2. For the four preceding years the total recipts amounted Rs. 23,782-4-9 or an average of Rs. 5,945-9-2 per annum.

Regarding the increased expenditure it was proposed that a sum of Rs. 1,000 should be expended in permanent improvements. Out of this a new approach road under construction will be completed a gateway constructed and the fence along the front of the garden renewed. It is thought desirable to remove the barbed wire fences, substituting a neater and more convenient one. The White Duranta as a hedge was suggested. It was also proposed to deal with the old lake ; to extend by raising the present waste weir, and making an island in the lake. Mr. Beale of the College of Science was asked to look after some of these improvements, and consented to do so.

It was resolved that the date of the Flower Show this year should be fixed for the 16th and 17th September next.

One reason why this show has been put back is that a good many soldiers' gardens are springing up in the lines occupied by the European troops of late, the Society wish to do all in their power to encourage these gardens, and as the produce will not be ready at the time they have considered this one reason why they should delay the date of the show.

The usual formal votes of thanks were passed and the meeting closed.

THE Cretan Committee in Athens call on the people to form a revolutionary provisional Government and declare for union with Greece. The Reform Committee in Crete adheres to its original programme and entrusts the public security to its military chiefs, instructing them to watch the movements of the Turkish troops. The Ambassadors fear that the appointment of a Christian Vali is practically nullified by the retention of Abdullah Pasha with superior rank to that of George Pasha. Fighting continues in the western provinces of Crete. An official statement has been issued at Constantinople, alleging that the reported Turkish massacres are imaginative, and the Christian in urgents themselves have perpetrated the outrages.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and S. Rebsch, Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE DUTIES AND REMUNERATION OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

The Committee further considered letter to the Acting Secretary, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, requesting the Standing Committee and the Corporation to grant him some extra allowance for having carried out alone the entire audit work from the time of the late Mr. Moos' death up to the appointment of Mr. Adam Smith, and also from the date of the death of the latter to the time of the appointment of Mr. A. Thomson.

The Secretary read the following memorandum submitted in the matter by Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Chief Accountant :—

"So far as it has come under my observation, the municipal audit has been conducted for the last twenty-four years, namely, since the passing of Act 3 of 1872, which enjoined for the first time a concurrent audit according to the principles described below. Since Act 2 of 1865 and prior to the passing of the Act of 1872, the audit of the accounts for 1865, and subsequent years up to 1871, was conducted annually after the accounts were closed at the end of each year. I do not know what the Municipal Act or the Corporation intended by the appointment of two auditors, but the work has up to now been distributed by the auditors between themselves as under ; and it has hitherto, I believe, given satisfaction to the Corporation, Government, and all concerned. Before giving the distribution of work between the two auditors, I may mention that the principal work done by them may briefly be classified under the following heads : a daily examination of receipt and disbursement vouchers, including all correspondence connected therewith ; (b) daily examination of receipts and disbursement day books and the petty cash book ; (c) daily examination of subsidiary ledgers ; (d) weekly examination of the weekly statements of accounts of the Municipality ; (e) monthly examination of general leger ; (f) monthly examination of journal ; (g) preparation of monthly results of the scrutiny of accounts submitted to the Standing Committee ; (h) daily as well as annual examination of the different loan and general fund pass books ; (i) daily and annual examination of banks' receipts of investments of the different sinking funds, building are insurance, worn out water mains renewal, premia, &c., funds, and of contractors, Government, Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds deposited at the bank as security for the faithful performance of their contracts ; (j) annual examination of the outstandings of bills of rates and taxes ; (k) preparation of annual report of the auditors ; (l) examination of the annual statements of accounts forwarded with the report of this office on the finances of the Municipality ; (m) annual examination of the Joint Schools Committee's accounts. Now the examination of vouchers (a) is gone through by both the auditors. For convenience sake, I have described them as Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 examining them with the day book and cash books (b) and No. 2 comparing them with postings in the subsidiary ledgers (c), No. 2 examining the postings from the day books (d) and journal (f) into the general ledger (e). The weekly accounts (i) prepared from the subsidiary ledgers (c) are examined by No. 1, and the monthly statements (g) prepared from the we

afforded greater security, but it enabled the auditors to perform their duties more expeditiously. It was utterly impossible to audit the accounts in the manner suggested by Dr. Viegas. Properly speaking it was for the Corporation to lay down and decide how the audit should be carried out, and not the Standing Committee. He had seen Mr. Ranina performing his auditing duties, and he could say that he was fully entitled to the extra remuneration asked for. Dr. Viegas in a manner insinuated that the audit had been performed in a perfunctory manner.

Dr. Viegas: I did not say so.

Mr. Vincent said that Dr. Viegas often made use of the word "unsatisfactory," but he considered that the word "perfunctory" was a better expression, and he had accordingly made use of that word. (A laugh.) Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, who was a great authority on matters of finance, distinctly and definitely informed them that the audit had been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Shroff: Perhaps Mr. Sorabjee is not so able a financier as Dr. Viegas. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Vincent: It may be so. (Laughter again.) Continuing, he said that he knew that Dr. Viegas was proficient in every other respect, but he was not aware that he had also a knowledge of finance. (Laughter.) The rules had already been laid down by their great grandfathers in the Corporation about half-a-country ago. It was not for the Standing Committe to lay down any such rules, because it would be "ultra vires" to do so, the auditors being perfectly independent of that body. The Municipality had trained auditors who were not young men fresh out of college with M.A. or some other letters of the alphabet affixed to their names, and they knew their business very well. If the Corporation wished to alter the existing system, they were at liberty to do so, but neither the Standing Committee nor the Commissioner had anything to do with the supervision of the auditors.

Mr. Rebsch: Is not the Standing Committee responsible for all financial arrangements?

Mr. Vincent: Not for auditors.

Dr. Viegas: They were responsible only for making recommendations. (A laugh.)

Mr. Vincent: We are not responsible for the work of the auditors, who are appointed by the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was nothing to show what was in the mind of the Corporation when they appointed two auditors.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola said that the point raised by Mr. Rebsch was very important indeed, and there ought to be certain lines laid down on which the future audit of the Municipality should be conducted. He did not think that the system of the division of work ought to be encouraged in any way. He thought it was within the power of the Committee to lay down the lines on which the audit should be conducted. It must be understood that if the auditors audit to be conducted by the auditors in any manner they thought it proper to do so, it would be very difficult, whenever anything went wrong, to make them responsible for the same, the one throwing the responsibility on the shoulders of another. They must introduce a system of audit by which the responsibility could be fixed upon any one individual. He agreed with Mr. Rebsch that the original intention of having two auditors was that there should be a system of double audit. Dr. Katrak stated that a double audit would take a long time, but as far as his (Mr. Ebrahim's) information went, the auditors divided the work among themselves, and devoted about an hour or two hours every day for that work.

Mr. Vincent: They worked for four or five hours every day.

Mr Ebrahim said that since each of the auditors was paid the handsome remuneration of five thousand rupees per annum, they must insist upon his going over the whole of the accounts. Dr. Viegas, he feared, had failed to perceive how Dr. Katrak came to the conclusion that the work, if carried on in that manner, would be unsatisfactory.

Dr. Katrak: The auditors worked at present for four or five hours a day, but if the work was doubled, they would have to devote nothing less than ten or twelve hours.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the auditors worked for four or five hours every day, and if they were asked each of them to go over the whole of the accounts, they would be reducing the whole thing to an absurdity.

Mr. Kabraji observed that the reason why two auditors were appointed was that the work might be done more satisfactorily than by one. The audit had hitherto been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the work of the auditors being checked in turns by the members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Rebsch: No.

Mr. Kabraji said that if there was any defect in the system of auditing, it had never been brought to their notice before. He was against those who contended that the Standing Committee could not lay down rules for the conduct of the audit. The Act distinctly gave them power to do so, if it was considered necessary.

Professor Muller was understood to say that the question whether the system at present in vogue was the proper one, or the one suggested by Mr. Rebsch, might be referred to an expert.

Mr. Shroff said that all the members of the Standing Committee were more or less acquainted with the mode of auditing the accounts of the Municipality, inasmuch as they scrutinized, each in his turn, or rather in pairs, those accounts. None of the members in the course of such scrutiny found fault with the present system of audit. He drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that all their Administration reports were submitted to Government, and though Government on one occasion raised a question as to the manner in which their accounts were kept, nothing was said about the way in which those accounts were audited. Government wanted to interfere in the matter of keeping accounts, but Mr. Acworth, their late Commissioner, successfully met the unnecessary interference. There was no occasion to open the question of the system of audit at present. If the suggestion of Mr. Rebsch were adopted, they would have to double and even quadruple the number of auditors as their work had been constantly increasing.

After Mr. Ebrahim had answered some of the arguments of Mr. Shroff,

The Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi said the question was whether there was any extra work done by Mr. Ranina, and if so, whether he was entitled to extra remuneration. There was nothing before them to justify the consideration and discussion of any change in the present system of auditing the accounts.

It had been argued that if the auditors were allowed to divide the work as they had been doing, there could be no responsibility fixed on either of them. That argument could be met by the fact that every voucher that was submitted to the auditors was initialled by that auditor, who compared it with the accounts. The several accounts were also initialled by the auditor, who went through it, and there would be no difficulty therefore, in fixing the responsibility on the one or the other.

The chairman, agreeing with Mr. Dharamsi, said that the question before the Committee was whether extra work was done by Mr. Ranina, and whether they were disposed to recommend to the Corporation any extra compensation for such work done by him. The whole of the discussion accordingly on the question of the system of auditing the accounts was irrelevant, but he did not wish, however, to smother that discussion, and allowed it to proceed.

Dr. Viegas begged to differ from the views expressed by the chairman, and moved an amendment to the effect that the application of Mr. Ranina be forwarded to the Corporation, with the remark that the Standing Committee would be prepared to make the necessary financial recommendation for extra remuneration at the request of the Corporation, and that in the opinion of the Standing Committee it was desirable that the audit of the Municipality should be conducted hereafter on the lines to be laid down by the Corporation.

Mr. Rebsch seconded the amendment, which, on a division, was lost, its proposer and seconder, and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula only voting in its favour.

The original motion was then put to the vote, and carried "nem con."

SANDSTONE IN THE MAHIM DISTRICT.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Corporation, dated 9th inst., which was as follows:—That the Corporation do not approve of permission being granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sandstone from the Mahim District. That the Standing Committee be requested to adhere to their previous resolution on the subject of the quarrying of sandstone at Mahim.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, seconded by Mr. Vincent, it was resolved that, with reference to their above resolution, the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee can only in proper cases approve of notices being issued by the Commissioner to owners of particular quarries or excavations, requiring them to discontinue working the same, or prescribing conditions and restrictions under which the same should be worked. The previous resolution of the Committee was with regard to Messrs. Toju Kya and Co., contractors, who had been stopped from excavating sandstone by a notice issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee, and on an application from the said contractors, the Standing Committee adhered to their former resolution. The Committee have no power to put a stop to quarrying, in general or in any district, and can only deal with each case brought before them on its merits. In the case of the Tramway Company, the Committee approved of the conditions and restrictions the Commissioner proposed to impose upon them, as the Committee considered that, on those conditions and with those restrictions, there would be no risk of danger or nuisance.

Mr. Remington's recent letter on the subject of quarrying sandstone in the Mahim District by the Tramway Company was taken as read, and directed to be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

After transacting some other work, the Committee adjourned.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A DOUBLE MURDER AT AHMEDNAGAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIVRAM RAOJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 23rd June last, convicted the three accused of murder, and sentenced the first and second to death, and the third to transportation for life. Mr. Choubal appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Branson, with Mr. B. N. Bhajikar, for the second and third accused, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The three accused, cultivators by profession, were charged with the murder of Govinda Kanhu, committed at Pathardi on the 15th April last, and with the murder of Hari Kanhu, by wounding him on the same occasion, causing his death on the 3rd May last. The two deceased were brothers and were related to the first accused. The deceased persons were found in the early morning of the 15th April last, with very severe wounds, chiefly about the head, from the effect of which Govinda died within 24 hours and Hari in 18 days. The hospital assistant said that Govinda had seven, and Hari five wounds, and that they might have been caused by the axes and the scythes produced in the case. Two of Govinda's wounds were, he said, of a fatal character, and one of Hari's fractured the skull. The two brothers had been sleeping as usual in a field belonging in part to their mother's sister's husband, Anajee, who was bringing them up and using them as assistants in his cultivation. He had intended to make them his heirs, but the first accused, who was Anajee's brother's son, objected to this; and so a deed in favour of the deceased was cancelled, and a new one in favour of the first accused was made. The other two accused were half-brothers, sons of one Mahadu, who had a field adjoining Anajee's. The evidence against the prisoners consisted of statements made by the deceased, Hari, to several witnesses on the morning of the occurrence, and to a first-class magistrate; the evidence of an eye-witness, Bhiwa; and a confession made by the first accused, implicating the other two. Bhiwa stated that he was sleeping with the two deceased on the slope of the well and witnessed the whole occurrence, and himself received a blow from the third accused, as he was running away. The confession of the first accused was very full and elaborate. He ran away and was hiding in the jungles of another village for four days. The Sessions Judge found the three accused guilty and sentenced them as abovementioned. Considering that the third accused was a very young man, that he probably acted under the influence of his half-brother, and that he did not take a leading part in the crime, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: In this case, the Sessions Judge has convicted the three appellants of murder and sentenced them, Nos. 1 and 2 to death, and No. 3 to transportions for life. The case against appellant is clear. He confessed and produced the weapon with which the murder was committed and his own blood-stained clothes. We confirm the sentence passed on him. The case of the other two appellants has called for much anxious consideration. At first sight it looks easy, the evidence of an eye-witness, the denunciation by one of the murdered persons and the implication by their confessed, furnish apparently cogent proof of their guilt. When tested, however by careful examination much of this evidence breaks down and there arises a great probability of the case against them having been concocted. This, indeed, was the opinion of both the assessors. The evidence of Bhiwa is to the effect that the murder was committed by all three appellants some time before dawn on the 15th April. It is not, however, till 5 or 6 p.m. on that day that he discloses the names he says he was told by them as committing the murder; and this too though he was in constant communication with members of the family of the deceased and with the police. Hari (the murdered man) is said to have at once denounced the 3 appellants, as his assailants. The evidence of this is exceedingly doubtful. I question very much if he did name these appellants at any rate before the arrival of the magistrate on the next day. There is no record of his having done so. He certainly did not name them to Anaji. I hardly believe that he named them to the head constable, for had he done so, the latter must have arrested them. It is true that the magistrate did not order their arrest, but his conduct is most extraordinary. If he believed the statement he ought to have had them arrested, and he most certainly ought to have examined Hari in their presence. It would seem that he could have placed no trust at all in the statement. The panch witnesses apparently have no recollection left on this point and the panchnama is silent. It is admitted that when Hari was lying wounded the appellant 2 came there and gave him water and milk to drink and helped to revive him, and that Hari at that time did not denounce him, as the witnesses say. The police kept Bhiwa Shanker, Kashinath, and others in their custody all day and found a blood-stained axe and scythe in Mahadu's house, it is easy to see how among them all this charge might have been concocted. The evidence of Hari shows that the murder was not committed with this axe or with this scythe. He says he was wounded by appellant No. 1 with his axe only. Yet mention of a scythe appears in the confession of appellant 1, who apparently had ample opportunity of free communication with the other witnesses between the time of his capture and his formal arrest. There is no circumstantial evidence against the appellants 1 and 2, their clothes were not stained with blood, they did not runaway and their account has been consistent throughout. There is no motive for the commission of the crime by appellant 3. The adultery said to have existed between appellants 2 and the wife of Govind rests on very insufficient proof. A former statement made by a witness in the absence of the accused may be used to corroborate or rebut that witness, but it cannot even though recorded by a magistrate be evidence of itself to prove a fact therein stated, but subsequently denied. For all these reasons I consider that the case against appellants 2 and 3 is not proved with such certainty as to justify their convictions. The court reverses their convictions and the sentences passed on them and orders them to the acquited and discharged.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said:—Prisoner No. 1 has confessed his guilt, and his sentence must be confirmed. As regards prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 they made no confessions. Their conviction rests entirely (1) on the implication of their names in the confession of prisoner No. 1, (2) the direct evidence of Bhiwa, and (3) the evidence about the declaration made by the deceased Hari that all the three prisoners took part in the murder. Shivram's confession is not admissible as independent evidence, though it can be taken into consideration as against prisoners Nos. 2 and 3. The force of Bhiwa's statement on this point is greatly lessened by the admitted fact that he mentioned names apparently to nobody till late in the afternoon on the 15th April, though there was no reasonable ground left for fear after the police took up the case. As regards Harri's statement it is to be noted that it was taken down by the magistrate about twenty-four hours after the murder. It is dated 16th April, early in the morning at 3 a.m. The jamadar's report admittedly contained no mention of any names of the suspected persons. If Hari had made statements incriminating the accused, the report and the Panchnama would not have been silent on the point. Witness Anaji and the jamadar, who mention that Hari mentioned three names, are not, therefore, entitled to much credit. Hari's statement before the magistrate can hardly be regarded as a dying declaration, for the magistrate says that he and the hospital assistant expected Hari would recover in a day or two, and Hari did not die till 9 days after. If it is not a dying declartion, it is not relevant evidence, as it was taken behind the back of the accused Nos. 2 and 3, who might easily have been sent for at the time. The statement besides makes it out that prisoner No. 3 sat on Hari's chest, No. 2 held him by the hand and No. 1 struck him with an axe. Bhiwa gives a different account as to the part each accused had in the attack on Hari. According to him No. 2 took no part in the attack on Hari and Shivram No. 1 and Patilwa No. 3 simply sat by him. Shivram's confession gives a third and very different version of the attack on Hari. He stated that No. 1 struck Hari with an axe, No. 2 also with an axe, and No. 3 with a scythe. These three different versions out of which one only can possibly be true, discredit the whole of the evidence on this point, Hari and those about him may have suspected the persons who bore them ill-will, but it is clear that so far as prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 are concerned, these suspicions were not justified by their subsequent conduct. Prisoners No. 2 admittedly came to the place of murder when the cry was raised, and he helped to nurse the wounded brothers. Prisoner No. 3 had absolutely no motive for joining in such a midnight attack on two boys. Both Nos. 2 and 3 were found in their houses and did not runaway. On the whole, therefore, the evidence against Nos. 2 and 3 is not sufficiently credible or complete to place beyond all doubt the guilt of these prisoners, and we think the sentences passed against them cannot be safely confirmed.

For the above reasons, the court confirmed the sentence of death on the first accused for the murders of Govinda Kanhu and Hari Kanhu; and reversed the convictions as against the other two accused, acquitted them and ordered them to be discharged.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

SANCTION has been accorded to the relief of the Sappers at Gilgit by a similar detachment from No. 4 Company at Chitral. The relieved detachment will return to India with the Pioneers. It has been decided that in future the Quetta Company of Sappers and Miners will always be found by the Bombay corps of Sappers and Miners, as a permanent arrangement, instead of, as at present, by the Bombay and Bengal corps alternately. The new system will be brought into operation on the next relief of the Quetta Company in 1897-98.

THE number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur Tahsil, Lahore District, is now 355 and that of non-working children and dependents is 19. Rain has fallen during the week in all districts except Lahore and Peshawar. But sowings have been stopped for want of further rain in Delhi, and more rain is urgently wanted in most districts. The condition and prospects of autumn crops already grown are good to average, but bad in Rawalpindi owing to drought.

THE case of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda, against whom there are now nine charges in all, will be tried by Colonel Cowie, Sessions Judge of Fyzabad, commencing probably on the 3rd August. Meanwhile the Government of the North-West Provinces has ordered a public and formal inquiry, under Act 37 of 1850, into the conduct of the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich, Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, who is at present under suspension. The inquiry, which was to commence on Monday morning, is to be heard before Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Commissioner of Lucknow, and Maulvi Muhammad Rafiq, Additional Civil Judge of Lucknow, who have been appointed Special Commissioners to adjudicate on the truth of the charges. Of the charges, which are eight in number, three contain accusations of illegal gratification, and the others allege misconduct on the part of the suspended official in having contracted liabilities to people within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Mr. Chanier, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Kunwar Parmanand, are conducting the prosecution. Mr. P. C. Wheeler, we believe, will appear for the defence.

THE Government of Bengal has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a steamer for the use of the Commissioner of the Sunderbunds.

IT is understood that Mr. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Jail, and Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, retires in December next.

THE E. I. Railway, First 11 days of July, earnings Rs. 13,70,254; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open Rs. 806. Corresponding period last year, earnings Rs. 14,06,166; miles open 1,698·79; per mile open Rs. 828. Increase, miles open ·91. Decrease, earnings Rs. 35,912; per mile open Rs 22. From 1st July 1896 to 11th July 1896, earnings Rs. 13,70,254. From 1st July 1895 to 11th July 1895, earnings Rs. 14,06,166. Decrease, earnings Rs. 35,912.

THE most interesting point in the report of the Sabathu Leper Asylum for the year is a reference to the building of a ward for European lepers. An appeal for funds for that purpose was made which elicited contributions amounting to about Rs. 1,500. Nearly the whole of that sum has been expended on building the ward, which is expected to be ready for occupancy before the beginning of the rains, and will be full as soon as it is finished. More funds, however, are required for the care of the patients, who cost about Rs. 20 per mensem a head and it is to be hoped that this deserving charity will obtain the support that it desires.

THERE is current in the Multan bazaar at present a tale calculated to 'make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres.' It is to the effect that at a village in the Bahawalpur State three or four day the clouds rained blood for several hours. It is further said that the hollows about the place are still full of the liquid and can be seen by any body going to the spot. This is generally believed by the country people. How the story originated—whether it is the exaggerated misinterpretation of a natural phenomenon or the invention of the Hindu priest, who seldom fails to make capital out of the superstitions of the ignorant and credulous—is not clear; but of its currency there is no doubt, and that too in a town where the municipality has just decided on introducing the electric light!

A SHOCK of earthquake lasting a few seconds only was felt at Simla shortly after five o'clock on Sunday morning.

SANCTION has been given to the construction of a branch line of railway from Segowlie to Raksal on the Nepal frontier. Messrs. Andrew Yule, the Managing Agents, are forming a company with a capital of ten lakhs to undertake the project. Statistics regarding the trade are said to justify expectations of a return of per cent: and the Government has sanctioned the payment of 4 per cent. per annum out of capital during construction. While the Government do not hold themselves responsible for the estimates of cost or of the probable result of working after completion, they stipulate for no expenditure on capital account without previous official sanction. The shares, we are told, have already been largely applied for. The subscription list for the mofussil closed yesterday (Wednesday).

THE Amenian Relief Fund has beaten record amongst the various efforts to relieve extraordinary distress. The amount forwarded to Constantinople already reaches the unprecedented sum of £1,43,000. Of this, £51,000 represents the Relief Fund proper, collected by the Duke of Westminister's committee from England and Ireland. The Archbishop of Canterbury has himself given £50, and cheques for £100 each have been frequent. America has sent £50,000 direct to Constantinople, thus almost outdistancing our efforts. Scotland, where interest in afflicted Armenia is very keen, has sent £10,000; and France strange to say, has not as much as Scotland, though, considering the course of diplomatic negotiations when the trouble was at its height, this comes as a welcome surprise. Germany, Switzerland, and the British Colonies have sent contributions, too; though Germany with its £3,000 is some distance behind France; while the Armenians themselves scattered throughout Europe have collected £16,000.

Truth says:—The opera was accorded an altogether stunning blow by the wholly unexpected death of Sir Augustus Harris. The theory that no man is indispensable in this world is in the present case hopelessly wrong. In drama, in pantomime, and in comic opera, Harris may be replaced, but his death throws grand opera back ten years. Even if a man with the tact, the unfailing good temper, the linguistic qualifications, and with a capital which could stand an output of between two and three thousand pounds a week could be discovered, how could he possibly possess the long and varied experience of Sir Augustus Harris? We were boys together, so that I suppose I knew him thoroughly well. The training of his early years, long before his present staff knew anything of opera, constantly peeped out. The lad who was runing about Covent Garden, where his father was stage-manager, and the Adelphi, where his sisters acted; the young man who travelled for £3 a week as operatic stage-manager in the provinces; the struggling fellow who took money at the gallery door and then rushed on the stage in a subordinate part, was learning his business in the strictest, most thorough, and most successful of all schools.

By a Grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, the Roman Catholic College of St. Edmund, at Old Hall, has become an affiliated college of that University. Vested in the Archbishop and Chapter of Westminster, under the government of a president, St. Edmund's College takes rank as one of the first and oldest educational institutions of the Roman Catholic body, having sprung directly from the ancient and famous English College of Douai, the constitution of which it adopted. Measures are now about to be taken by the authorities to bring the College course into harmony with that of the University. In connexion with this subject is the announcement just made by the leading organ of Catholic opinion in England, that the Holy See has duly considered and overruled the objections which were raised to Catholic ecclesiastics pursuing their higher studies at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

A CHICAGO millionaire is being sued for dol. 65,000 by a New York playwright and teacher. The millionaire had hired this gentleman to teach an emotional actress how to act emotionally, and the teacher wants his money. If his account is correct of what he did, it cannot be denied that he earned it: "Even our best actresses have one set expression for each form of emotion. I compelled her to tend up, and I sobbed with her until I had no strength left, until I tore my hair and dug my nail into my flesh. I showed her the full range—the entire gamut—of emotion. I taught her boxing, wrestling, and fencing. I tried to give her inside of two years as much instruction as others obtained in fifteen. I acted the part of Bill Skyes to Her Nancy, seized her hair, pulled her around the room, and beat her face upon the floor until she yelled with natural excitement, and I told her that it was the natural right one, and to remember it." And yet, for some unaccountable reason, the millionaire declines to stump up a paltry £13,000 for all this.

THE Ladies' Union of the Maltese Nobility are about to present to the Duchess of York a magnificent parasol. The cover is of pure white thread lace in the style of the old Maltese point and mounted on blue silk which effectively shows up the tasteful design in which the Royal Crown and Maltese Cross are introduced, interspersed with the rose, shamrock, and marblosiem. This fine piece of workmanship was carried out entirely by two sisters, and took nearly nine months to complete. The stick is of ivory gold, the handle being of splendid repousse gold with monograms and other appropriate designs. The commission was entrusted to Mr. Michael Berg, of Malta and London, who already holds a warrant as manufacturer to the Prince of Wales, and made the lace flounce presented to the Queen in Jubilee year. The gift to the Duchess of York will be presented by one of the Maltese nobility resident in London.

SOME particulars are to hand respecting Princess Maud's trousseau. The wedding gown is of pure white English satin, with long train cleverly cut in one with the skirt and trimmed at one corner with full bow of mousseline de soie and orange blossoms, and a ruche of delicate fabric and flowers border the skirt hem at the front and sides. On the bodice the satin is drawn across the figure to a point at the left side, under a bow of the mousseline de soie and a cluster of orange blossoms, and on the back lines are carried downwards, terminating at the left side of the waist in a band of exquisite silver and diamond embroidery. The low square décolletage is trimmed with folds of silk muslin and trails of orange blossoms and billowy muslin. The sleeves are formed of waterfall puffs, with trails of the flowers carried down each puff, and falling on the arm in single bud. Lace veil and ornaments will be worn, as well as the many orders which the bride is entitled to wear. Perfect taste and the avoidance of all that borders on the extravagant is the keynote of the whole trousseau.

PERHAPS the most charming of all the intimate articles on Tennyson, with the exception of a delightful talk in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Knowles, appears in the July *New Review* by Mr. Wilfrid Ward. Mr. Ward explains that his notes of conversations with Lord Tennyson were made at the time or very shortly after they occurred. Here is an amusing reference to Browning apropos of an avowed difficulty in reading "Sordello":—This confession amused Tennyson. "When 'Sordello' came out," he remarked, "Douglas Jerrold said to me: 'What has come to me? Has my mind gone? Here is a poem of which I can't understand a single line.'" "Browning," he added, "has a genius for that sort of composition and for analysing the human mind. And he has a great imagination. But a poet's writing should be smooth to the mouth and ear, which Browning's is not. There should be a 'glory of words as well as deep thought.' This he has not got. In his last work he makes 'impulse' rhyme with 'dim pulse.'" He spoke of Browning's love of London society—"I once told him that he would die in a white tie, and he rather liked it."

A GOOD story is told of a famous living actress who was nightly presented with a charming little bouquet by some unknown admirer, who managed in some mysterious way to deposit this touching and simple tribute of his regard on the table in the lady's dressing room in the theatre. Night after night the fresh-cut flowers were there, and night after night the lady's curiosity grew keener; but for a long time there was no clue to the mystery. At last the bouquet was accompanied by a neat little billet doux entreating the diva to wear the flowers on the boards on three consecutive nights, as a sign that she accepted his simple offering, which was prompted by profound admiration and genuine affection. Deeply touched by the tenderness of her unknown adorer, the lady wore the flowers at her girdle, and sought out with her eyes the possible sender among the thousands who enthusiastically applauded her wonderful acting, now suspecting this scion of a noble family, now conjecturing it might be that incipient young poet. Meanwhile the mystery was bruited abroad among the confreres of the actress, whose professional sisters were almost as curious as they were jealous. At last the solution came. On the evening of the third day, along with the flowers the artist found another billet doux, in which the writer besought her to meet him at the end of the performance at a certain door of the theatre, and honour him by accepting his invitation to a simple little supper. While the gifted lady was debating within herself whether she ought to comply with this hospitable request, her eye fell upon the signature. "The Man that Makes the Thunder," and she herself nearly fell upon the floor in a paroxysm of rage and chagrin, while her professional sisters—but the less said of them the better.

A STORY with a somewhat similar beginning, but a very different ending, is just now (says a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) being narrated in St. Petersburg, with all the more gusto that the consequences of the flower-sending threaten to culminate in a divorce of the cause celebre category. It appears that all through the season a well-known actress of one of the principal theatres of St. Petersburg received regularly every evening a bunch of magnificent lilies of the valley and a sumptuous bouquet from some admirer who chose to remain unknown. The lady took various steps to find out the name of her anonymous admirer, but in vain. At last she received a letter—about a fortnight ago—from a friend now in Marseilles, in which, among other questions, he asked her whether she was satisfied with the flowers which he had instructed his banker, Gospodeen X., to send her every evening. She replied, of course, in the affirmative, and at the same time she thought it her duty to call on the banker and thank him personally for the trouble he had taken. She drove over to his office, and entered almost as soon as announced. The industrious employés, who recognised her to a man, looked up from their work and glanced curiously, now at the lady, now at the banker. The artist first broke the tomb-like silence, and asked in a loud, sonorous voice, "Why did you make such a profound mystery about those pretty flowers you sent me every night, and keep me in the dark as to the sender? You wicked man! I am now, come to thank you for—" "Are you mad, Madam?" shouted the banker, who was black in the face with anger. His stentorian voice resounded through the nooks, corners, and arches of the establishment, and the industrious employés pricked up their ears, delighted at the unwonted and unbusinesslike scene. "What do you mean, Sir?" asked the astonished lady. "What have I done that you should vent your ill-temper upon me in this unjustifiable way?" "May the Evil One wither up those flowers; they have destroyed my peace and happiness at home. That's what they have done; neither more nor less. My wife caught me sending them, and all I could say or do would not convince her that I was sending them for someone else. And now you come here, to my office, and talk as if I had been making you presents of bouquets every night. It is insupportable. Hang your flowers. . . ." But the lady had slammed the door, and was out in the street before the angry speaker had finished his sentence. His better half, it is said, is not yet convinced of his innocence, and talks of separation, to be followed by a divorce. English bankers accept various commissions for their customers, which they punctually execute, but they wisely draw the line at sending flowers to pretty actresses. Gospodeen X. regrets that he did not follow their example.

THE CASE OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAHRAICH.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

THE orders of Government appointing a Commission to investigate the truth of certain charges against the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich in his capacity as a public officer are conveyed in a Government Resolution dated the 3rd July. The indictment sets forth:—

"1. That you, Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, being at the time Subordinate Judge of Bahraich, on or about the seventh and tenth days of December 1895, at Bahraich, with the motive of obtaining for your father, Zafar Mehdi, a gratification, to wit a loan of Rs. 5,000, did knowingly contravene the procedure laid down in Judicial Commissioner's Book Circular No. X of 1894 and having the force of law under section 552 of Act XIV of 1892 by virtue of publication in the "Gazette" of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 9th January 1894, by permitting one Khairat Ali, agent for Rani Narayan Dei, guardian of Karam Singh, minor, to withdraw a deposit of Rs. 10,300 made in your Court on 8th August 1895, in Miscellaneous Case No. 91 of 1895, under the provision of Act IV of 1892 by one Shibab Rai for and on behalf of Mussammat Bhagwani Kunwar and Mussammat Sheogal Kunwar, whereby the said Khairat Ali was enabled to, and did as a matter of fact, advance the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the said sum of Rs. 10,300 on a mortgage bond executed in the name of your father, Zafar Mehdi, and registered at your residence and in your presence on 11th December 1895.

"2. That on or about the nineteenth day of October 1895, at Bahraich, you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, obtained from one Mussammat Panchu, for yourself a gratification, other than legal remuneration, of Rs. 225 as a motive for showing, in the exercise of your official functions, favour to the said Mussammat Panchu in the decision of Execution Case No. 190 of 1894.

"3. That, on or about the eighth day of December 1895, at Bahraich, you the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, attempted to obtain from one Parag, for yourself a gratification, other than legal remuneration of Rs. 100 as a motive for showing, in the exercise of your official functions, favour to the said Parag in the decision of Miscellaneous Appeal No. 21 of 1895, from an order of the Munsif of Bahraich, and that you did in fact obtain illegal gratification of Rs. 30, more or less.

"4. That, on or about the twenty-first day of October 1895, at Bahraich, you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, attempted to obtain from one Surju Parshad, agent for Mussammat Sheolagan Dei, for yourself a gratification, other than legal remuneration of Rs. 200, more or less, as a motive for showing, in the exercise of your official functions, favour to the said Mussammat Sheolagan Dei in the decision of Application No. 48 of 1895 in the execution of Decree No. 113 of 1891.

"5. That, on or about the 1st of January 1892, you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, knowingly contravened the terms of the Resolution aforesaid, by taking a loan of Rs. 1,500 from one Ishri Sah, the father of Nidha Sah, being a person residing at Adampur, in the Bahraich district, and carrying on business within the local limits for which you were appointed.

"6. That, on or about the 4th January 1894, you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, knowingly contravened the terms of the Resolution aforesaid, by taking a loan of Rs. 1,500 from one Ishri Sah, the father of Nidha Sah, being a person residing at Adampur, in the Bahraich district, and carrying on business within the local limits for which you were appointed.

"7. That between January 1895 and the fourteenth day of March 1895, in contravention of the terms of the Resolution aforesaid, you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, had contracted pecuniary obligations to the extent of Rs. 3,031, more or less as detailed below, to persons residing or carrying on business within the local limits to which you were appointed:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hub Lal, resident of Adampur, Bahraich district, about	1,111	0	0
Kanhaya Lal, resident of Mira Khairpura, Bahraich district, about	900	0	0
Badri, resident of Stockganj, Bahraich district, about	374	0	0
Durga Parshad, resident of Muhalla Gadri, Bahraich district, about	515	0	0
Baldeo, resident of Muhalla Gadri, Bahraich district, about	178	0	0
Total (about)	3,081	0	0

"8. That you, the said Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, on or about the 21st September 1895, at Bahraich, did knowingly, in disregard of the provisions of section 381 of Act No. XIV of 1882, set aside a sale held on the 20th July 1895 in execution of a decree held by one Thakur Raghubar Singh against one Amanat Ali, and thereby committed acts of misbehaviour within the meaning of section 2 of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 in that case made and provided."

The Resolution proceeds:—

Under the provisions of section 2, Act XXXVII of 1850, as amended by Act XV of 1874, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner now directs that a formal and public inquiry be made into the truth of the above charges, and is pleased to appoint as Commissioners for the purpose of conducting the said inquiry Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Lucknow, and Maulvi Muhammad Rafiq, Additional Civil Judge at Lucknow.

Mr. E. Chamier, Public Prosecutor, and Kunwar Parmanand are hereby appointed to conduct the prosecution.

The inquiry takes place at Lucknow commencing on the 20th July 1898.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

THE case in which the Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart charges E. A. Culloden with abetment of robbery and assault was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, sr., appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Cranenburgh defending the accused. On the case being called on Mr. Cranenburgh desired to recall Inspector Yassubudin to prove the statement made to Superintendent Robertson by the syce of the gari in which Mr. Stewart was alleged to have gone out on the night he was assaulted, which statement had been taken down in writing by the Inspector. As Inspector Yassubudin was engaged in a Sessions case at Alipur, Inspector G. Haultain was called to prove the former's handwriting. He said: I am in charge of the Fenwick Bazar thana. I know Inspector Yassubudin and know his handwriting. This document (shown) is in his handwriting.

Mr. Cranenburgh then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He said that he regretted very much that it would be necessary for him in the course of his remarks to use very strong language in regard to the conduct of a Christian minister. He had always held missionaries in high esteem, but there were missionaries and missionaries. In the interests of his client he would be compelled to pass severe strictures on the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The accused was a young man who hitherto had borne an unblemished character. It was in evidence that he had never before appeared in any criminal court in any capacity, Not as complainant, accused, or witness. His one fault was the fault of poverty, and that was in a great measure due to serious and long continued illness. He had been ill and physically incapable for work for years. Starting with the question of the identification of the accused by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cranenburgh dwelt at considerable length on Mr. Stewart's evidence and the evidence of the three soldiers. It was only after the case came into Court that Mr. Stewart swore that he was positive that the accused was the man who had decoyed him on the night of the 16th April. Before that the most that he said was that he was morally sure that the accused was the man. Mr. Stewart's evidence, weak as it was, as regards his identification of the accused, was corroborated by none of the witnesses for the prosecution. In fact the evidence of all the witnesses tended the other way. The soldiers were not sure whether the accused was the man they saw at the gate of the Union Chapel on the night of the 16th April. The soldier Edwards said that he thought he was the man, but he distinctly said that he had not seen the person's face that night; but for all that he thought the accused was the person because he wore a black coat and vest, light pants and a brown hat. This witness said that three was no light at the chapel gate when he saw Culloden, and yet he could tell the difference between a brown and black hat in the dark. Mr. Cranenburgh quoted at considerable length from the evidence of Inspectors Driscoll and Frizzon in support of the contention that until Culloden had been arrested by the police Mr. Stewart was unable to give any description of the person who had decoyed him. Then the evidence of Mr. Christian was dealt with, and Mr. Cranenburgh urged that although he was Mr. Stewart's witness he had been forced

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is now living at Wantage, is completing for autumn publication the third volume of The Principles of Sociology, which, we hear, is to include Progressive Institutions, Industrial Institutions, and Ecclesiastical Institutions. The last mentioned has already been issued in "part" form. In the first volume of this great work are included The Data of Sociology, The Inductions of Sociology, and Domestic Institutions; and in the second, Ceremonial Institutions and Political Institutions. Mr. Spencer in the winter proposes to revise The Principles of Biology.

Mr. Gladstone's new book will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde in two editions, one being a library edition (10s. 6d.) to match the ex-Premier's volumes of Butler's Analogy and Sermons, and the other a popular edition (4s. 6d.). In the first part of the book, which as a whole, is entitled, Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler, Mr. Gladstone treats of Butler's method and its application to the Scriptures, of Butler's censure, of his mental qualities, of points of his positive teaching, of his theology, celebrity, influence, &c. The main portion of the second half deals with the question of A Future Life, with a history of opinion thereon.

The feature of the July Yellow Book, is the length of the stories. Many, indeed, were originally intended to be published by themselves in book form. Among the literary contributors are Vernon Lee, Miss Ella D'Arcy, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Oswald Sickert, and Mr. Samuel Mathewson Scott. The last-mentioned is a Canadian, and has written a remarkable novel for the volume, entitled, La Goya: A Passion of the Peruvian Desert. Miss Menie Muriel Dowie contributes a long story, called An Idyl in Millinery. Mr. J. Illingworth Kay has designed the title-page, and the illustrators include a well-known Glasgow lady, Miss Margaret Macdonald, Miss Frances Macdonald, and Mr. J. Herbert McNair.

Mr. Heinemann will publish Constance Garnett's translation of Turgenev's novel Virgin Soil, and an English version of Bjornson's Fisher Lass. To his International Library the next additions will be Siren Voices, from the Danish of J. G. Jacobsen, and Niobe, from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie. Mr. Heinemann also announces the early issue of three one-volume novels, Eli's Daughter, by J. H. Pearce, Maggie, by Stephen Crane, and A Court Intrigue, by Basil Thompson.

Walt Whitman's executors have allowed Messrs. Putnam to publish Leaves of Grass in a new edition, but have stipulated that the volume must be well printed, that it must be bound in paper covers, and that it must be issued at a price which the average reader of poetry can afford. This edition will be ready in a few days, and contains Whitman's portrait, besides all the poems he wrote. Messrs. Putnam will also publish A. Venetian June, by Miss Anna Fuller.

The first part of The family and personal memorials of Lord Selborne will be issued in two volumes by Messrs. Macmillan. Lady Sophia Palmer, in the preface, states that after her mother's death in April 1885 she and her father were much alone, and that he then told her about his early life and of his own father:—"When we went to Siena the following August I asked him to write these recollections, that we might possess them. He took with him an accumulation of unsorted family letters, and in reading them and writing these memorials he lived over again the life which made him. Beginning with his parents, he naturally passed on to his home, and in granting our request as to writing some record of his own life also, he could not write of himself apart from his brothers and sisters and friends, and above all from my mother. For, as he did not live for himself, so he did not live in himself; and as his heart was filled with the love of his people and his country he could only write of himself as affected by these relationships."

The publishers of the late C.H. Spurgeon's sermons have just received an order for 1,000,000 sermons from the Spurgeon Memorial Sermon Society, Brighton, formed for the distribution of the sermons as loan tracts. The weekly publication of these sermons, which has continued without a break for forty-one years, is one of the amazing literary successes of the century. Over 2,500 different sermons are now in circulation, and there are sufficient unpublished manuscripts in hand to continue the issue weekly for some years. The total number already issued in this country must be considerably over one hundred millions, and they are still as popular as ever. The sermons have been translated into almost every known language, and have an immense sale in America and the colonies.

It is fifty-three years since Glorious John Murray published The Bible in Spain. George Borrow's first great literary success, and, still, in some folk's estimation, the best of all his books. It was the book of the day. Sir Robert Peel spoke of it in the House; a good advertisement, if such were needed. A three volume book, it went through four editions in the year of its publication. So it is in the nature of things that the present head of the House of Murray should be making arrangements for bringing out a new edition of Borrow's ever-delightful Lavengro: The Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest, in which book, and its sequel, The Romany Rye, is revealed in all its manysidedness the character of George Borrow. The editions of Lavengro are legion. But every lover of the gypsy will welcome the new edition of him, which is to be published, we understand, before the year's end, perhaps in autumn. Lavengro, though begun in 1843 (the year of The Bible's publication), was not finished until 1851. At that time Borrow was living in his Norfolk home, Oulton Broad, where he had taken refuge from the London of his detestation. It was owing to the fame of his translation of the Bible into some Tartar language in the early thirties, at St. Petersburg, that the Bible Society gave him the travelling commission the results of which were described in The Bible in Spain. Young Borrow, while still a pupil in King Edward's School—the same School of which Dr. Jessopp became head in 1859—learnt Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, Danish, German, Erse, Italian, Welsh, and French. At his death, in the autumn of 1881, at the age of seventy-eight, Borrow left behind him several complete but unpublished MSS. on Manx, Celtic, Russian, and Turkish literature. Is it too much to hope that Mr. Murray may some day give the world a complete and final Borrow, as he is about to give it a complete and final Byron?

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, will publish a book of collected essays by Mr. Gladstone. It is to be issued under the title of Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler. Several chapters have Bishop Butler for their subject. The other topics are the Future Life, Necessity, Teleology, Miracle, the Mediation of Christ, and Probability as the Guide of Life. The book will be issued in two editions, one being a library edition to match the ex-Premier's volumes of Butler's Analogy and Sermons, and the other a popular edition.—Mr. Frowde is also preparing for publication the third volume of Mr. Lewis R. Farwell's works, The Cult of the Greek States.

One of the most important autobiographies of the day will very shortly be issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in the Family and Personal Memorials of the Earl of Selborne. Edited by Lord Selborne's daughter, Lady Sophia Palmer, the forthcoming record is only a part of the entire work. It brings the history of Lord Selborne's career down to 1868, when Mr. Gladstone made Sir Roundell Palmer as he then was, the offer of the Chancellorship—an offer which, it will be generally remembered, the latter refused on the ground of differences between him and the Prime Minister on the Irish Church question. It will also be remembered that Lord Selborne declined the Chancellorship in 1886 because of his dissent on the Home rule question. Chancellor for the first time in 1872 (on Lord Hatherley's retirement), and again in 1880, on Mr. Gladstone's return to power, Lord Selborne had long achieved distinction as a law reformer. His Judicature Act of 1873 had given him a high and permanent position in legal history. It will not be forgotten that he was the legal representative of the British Government at the Geneva Arbitration in 1871.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a new story by Mr. Stephen Crane, the author of The Red Badge of Courage. In this volume Mr. Crane depicts not the life of camps, but the life of cities. Here, too, will be found many of the most powerfully-vivid passages the young New England author has ever written. It is worth noticing that The Red Badge of Courage, published this year, is now running through its sixth edition. Some military critics, who have been through the Secession War, of which the story is supposed to be an "episode," have been down upon Mr. Crane, denouncing the extravagance and unreality of many of his incidents. But the general verdict of men who have seen war on the modern scale must be against them. Dr. Ryan's book, With an Ambulance in the Franco-German War, is written in the same spirit, and with the same justification from fact, as Mr. Stephen Crane's.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. are just bringing out the fifth volume of their Social England, the sixth (and last) volume of which will be issued before the end of the year. Dr. Traill, who edits the entire work, contributes to the fifth volume an interesting sketch of English literature from the Queen Anne period to Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. Mr. G. Saintsbury collaborates with him. The development of Nonconformity from the Revolution to the earlier years of the present century is treated by Dr. Brown of Bedford.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. will publish in the early autumn a fine art memorial edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with upwards of 100 original illustrations by the Scandinavian artist, Jenny Nystrom-Stoopendaal

NOTICES.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE: THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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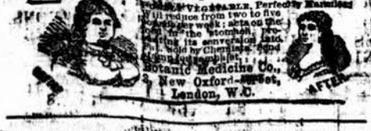

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In all cases from two to five
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Wonderful in its action.
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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
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Agents in all Principal Places in the World.
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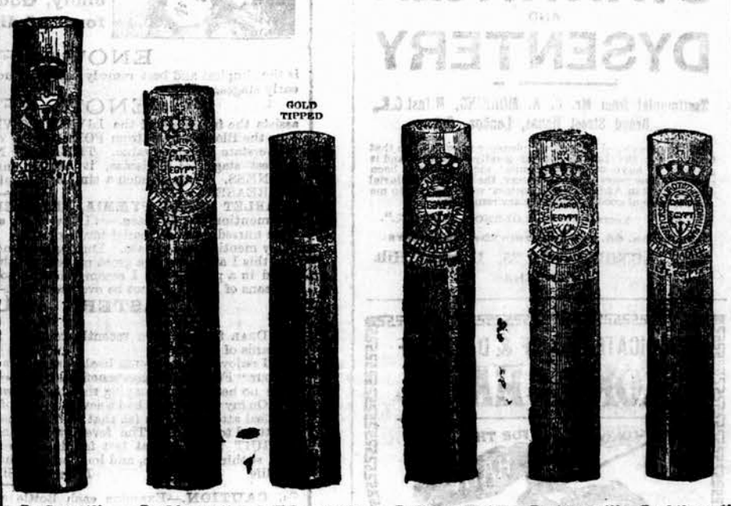

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The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1896.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13637, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For nearly years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only Reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the Systems, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such decided and universal recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d., 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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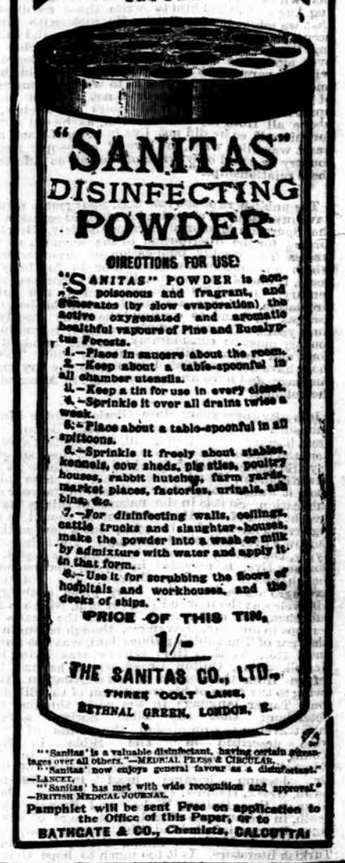
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POWDER
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and disinfects (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
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4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, cabins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
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